

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 FEBRUARY 1986

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak accepted Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi's resignation 28 February, replacing him with Major General Zaki Badr, the former governor of Asyut, MENA reported. Badr's appointment followed Mubarak's meetings with top aides and with opposition party leaders the previous day, according to MENA, which cited statements by several opposition leaders that their talks with Mubarak were "frank." Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz provided more details about the security situation in a news conference reported by MENA, stating that no incidents took place 27 February except for a gunbattle between officers in the Central Security Forces barracks near the Pyramids and soldiers surrounding the building. Al-Baz said that only a "very limited" number of civilians participated in the riots and he denied that members of the Jihad organization were among the escapees from Turah Prison. As for the casualty toll, he disclosed that 32 Security Forces conscripts were killed and 273 were wounded. Other casualties were: 2 soldiers killed and 12 wounded; 2 civilians killed and 36 wounded; and 4 injured tourists. The authorities have arrested more than 2,000 members of the Central Security Forces and "hundreds" of civilians, the public prosecutor announced in a statement cited by MENA. The agency also reported the information minister's announcement that the curfew will be lifted for 6 hours on 28 February.

In another development, Israel's *AL HAMISHMAR* reported that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has invited the Israeli and U.S. delegations to attend the talks at the Mena House Hotel scheduled for 4 March, despite the damage sustained by the hotel during the recent riots.

In Libya, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio broadcast an appeal urging Egyptians to join the "popular revolution" and march "by the millions" to seize the Cairo radio station.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces smashed a heavy Iraqi counter-offensive in the al-Faw area early 28 February, inflicting 800 casualties on the enemy, IRNA announced. The agency claimed that Iraq's defense minister personally led the attack and that Iraqi "execution squads" were deployed behind the attackers to shoot any Iraqi troops fleeing the battlefield. Two more Iraqi jets were shot down in the area, IRNA claimed, noting that this brings to 64 Iran's tally of Iraqi warplanes downed since 9 February. As for Iran's offensive in the north, IRNA said the Iranians repulsed Iraqi counterattacks 26 and 27 February, inflicting over 100 casualties.

For Iraq's part, a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that Iraqi troops captured "extremely

important positions" in the al-Faw area and halted Iranian attacks near Chuwartah, one of the Iraqi villages northeast of al-Sulaymaniyah. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes hit another large maritime target near the Iranian coast, a military spokesman disclosed in a statement to INA.

In Kuwait, visiting Iranian official Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam announced that Iran has halted oil exports, except to some "friendly" countries, and he said this suspension will last until the forthcoming OPEC meeting, scheduled for 16 March, KUNA reported. Sheykh ol-Eslam viewed this as part of Iran's drive to reduce the oil glut and restore price stability, denying that Iran's call for a freeze on OPEC oil exports stems from an inability to export oil because of the effect of Iraqi attacks.

In a separate development, the Iranian Interior Ministry announced the expulsion of four French nationals from Iran on grounds of espionage, according to Tehran radio. One of the expellees was AFP's correspondent in Tehran, Paris radio noted.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told visiting rabbis that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi will "pay the price" if he tries to attack Israeli aircraft, adding that this may be the last price Al-Qadhafi is able to pay, Jerusalem radio reported. As for the situation in Egypt, Jerusalem television broadcast Peres' remarks expressing hope that President Mubarak will overcome the crisis and remain in power.

Syria

If the Israelis work to put the Golan Heights within their borders, Syria will work to put the Golan "in the middle of Syria and not on its borders," President Hafiz al-Asad declared in a speech to the People's Assembly broadcast by Damascus radio. History will record that the Golan was the climax of disaster for the Israelis, he predicted. Al-Asad also commented on the riots in Egypt, linking the "genuine popular uprising" with Egypt's adherence to the Camp David accords. Describing Husni Mubarak as "a good man at heart," Al-Asad said Mubarak would become a great Egyptian and Arab hero if he were to publicly renounce the accords.

On internal affairs, Al-Asad stressed the need to overcome economic problems by reducing consumption and imports, and he also urged the newly-elected assembly to take an active role in scrutinizing the implementation of legislation. Committees established by the previous Assembly failed to achieve their objectives and did not follow up issues properly, he said.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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King Hassan II Receives PLO's 'Arafat 27 Feb

LD280020 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received this evening at the Royal Palace in Marrakesh Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee who arrived this evening in Morocco.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Interior and Information Driss Basri; the advisers of his majesty the king Ahmed Beda Guedira and Ahmed Bensouda; and the organization's representative in Morocco, Abu Marwan.

Arab Summit Discussed

GF281111 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Press reports in Abu Dhabi stated today that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, is currently discussing with King Hassan II of Morocco the possibility of calling for an Arab minisummit to mediate the resumption of negotiations with Jordan following King Husayn's recent decision to stop coordination with the PLO.

'Arafat Denies Training Turkish 'Terrorists'

NC280812 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish
25 Feb 86 p 12

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by HURRIYET correspondent Celalettin Cetin; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Cetin: Your struggle on behalf of the Palestinian cause is justified. You are fighting to recover territory taken from you. But do you, in return, recognize Israel's right to exist? That is, do you agree that Israel should exist within its own borders?

'Arafat: Before asking me to recognize my enemy's right to exist, you should ask me about my own people's right to exist. What about Palestinian rights and the rights of those victimized by Israeli attacks? We should not forget that 60 percent of my people have been exterminated, while the rest are under occupation. This officially organized Israeli assault is being directed by the Israeli cabinet and by such gangsters as Kahane and Sharon.

Cetin: According to rumors spread by Israel, a number of Turkish terrorists are being trained at your camps. Would you care to comment on this?

'Arafat: Those are big lies and pure gossip. As you will recall, the Islamic conference declared a jihad for the recovery of Jerusalem. Turkey joined in this declaration. It is only natural that all Muslims should help us accomplish this. This assistance may come from Turkey or from Bangladesh, Pakistan, or even Africa. I am deeply proud of the part played by all our fighters in this struggle. Many have lost their lives in this holy war.

Cetin: May I ask why you never married?

'Arafat: (After hearty laughter) Apparently, no one wants to marry me. I may think of getting married after we retake Jerusalem.

'Arafat Says PLO Preparing Answer for Husayn

TA271523 Ankara ANATOLIA in Turkish
1420 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Ankara, 27 Feb (AA) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has said that Turkey totally supports the cause of the Palestinian people, adding that this support is clear.

At the end of his official visit to Turkey, 'Arafat held a news conference at the PLO representation in Ankara. He said that during his talks yesterday, President Evren and Prime Minister Ozal had expressed Turkey's support. 'Arafat thanked Evren, Ozal, and the Turkish people for their support of the Palestinian cause and expressed the hope that this support will be maintained at the international level.

'Arafat said that Jordan's King Husayn had not shelved the accord with the PLO, which aims at establishing peace in the Middle East, but had merely suspended "joint coordination." The PLO leader said that his organization is discussing the issue and preparing an answer to King Husayn.

International Conference

'Arafat explained the formula he was proposing for peace in the Middle East. Under the formula, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and the concerned parties in the Middle East, including a PLO-Jordanian delegation, will convene an international conference. Basically the conference will recognize, in line with the PLO-Jordanian accord, the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination. In return, the PLO will accept all UN resolutions.

The PLO leader pointed out that despite the guarantees given by the concerned sides during the PLO's departure from Beirut, Israel still entered the Palestinians' area and permitted the Sabra and Shatila massacres. 'Arafat added that one of the PLO's preconditions for convening an international conference is the receipt of strong guarantees that such incidents will not take place.

The United States' Attitude

'Arafat accused the United States of indirectly supporting Israel and of blocking peace by refusing to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. As an example of this support, 'Arafat recalled that the Israeli jets' bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunisia at the end of last year was made possible by the United States, which supplied midair refueling, satellite photography, and other technical help.

Asked whether Turkey would assume the role of mediator between the PLO and Israel since it is an Islamic country having diplomatic relations with Israel, 'Arafat replied: "The Turkish leaders would not accept that."

Replying to another question, 'Arafat said that during his talks in Ankara the Cyprus question was not discussed, adding that [words indistinct] nothing was asked of the PLO.

PNC Deputy Speaker Praises Iraq's 'Heroic Deeds'

*JN271358 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Text] PNC Deputy Speaker Salim al-Za'nun has affirmed that the Iraqi people are not just defending their territory and homeland, but the entire Arab region, particularly the Arab gulf. In a statement to Baghdad radio and Voice of the Masses, Salim al-Za'nun expressed pride in Iraq's heroic deeds and the valiant Iraqi Army, which is fighting strongly under its great commander, president struggler Saddam Husayn.

Al-Za'nun said: As Palestinians who were deprived of their land as a result of Arab weakness and unwillingness to enter war, we feel with all our hearts that the battle Iraq is waging in defense of the Arab nation is a battle that prevents a setback that would obliterate this region's Arabism.

PLO's Khalaf Praises EEC Decision on Middle East

*JN271806 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1656 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, has affirmed that the PLO refuses to tread the road of capitulation and U.S. conditions. This came in a statement Brother Abu Iyad made to AFP in Paris yesterday. Brother Abu Iyad praised the ECC's decision the day before yesterday along with its current president's recommendation to hold contacts with all the parties to the Middle East conflict.

Brother Abu Iyad described this decision as positive. He announced the PLO's readiness to negotiate with any European side to be chosen by the EEC within the framework of peace efforts in the Middle East.

DFlP's Hawatimah on King Husayn Speech, PLO Unity

*JN262054 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1800 GMT 26 Feb 86*

[Interview with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, [DFLP] by Louis Faris, Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Louis Faris] Mr Nayif Hawatimah, welcome to this interview with Radio Monte Carlo. My first question is about the DFLP's reaction to King Husayn's recent speech.

[Nayif Hawatimah] King Husayn's speech is actually a staunch defense of the U.S. conditions for imposing a capitulatory solution for the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem. King Husayn knows only too well that the eight U.S. conditions, which he conveyed to the current PLO leadership, mean that the PLO should cancel itself out, cancel its national program — the right

of self-determination and the independent state, cancel any form of PLO participation in solving the Middle East crisis, and cancel the Rabat and Fes resolutions as well as the international resolutions concerning the Palestinian problem. When King Husayn said that the United States agreed to an international conference and on PLO participation, he was not telling the truth. He knows very well that the United States approved an international umbrella in which the five big powers would participate and which would have no powers whatsoever, and that those who matter are the geographic [word indistinct] between Israel and each of the Arab states separately.

The king also knows that the United States has affirmed that will bear the name of Jordan. The Palestinian side will be represented within the Jordanian-Palestinian delegations, provided that the Palestinian side does not include any member of the PLO executive committee or anyone who has practiced any form of armed struggle in the past 20 years.

[Faris] King Husayn says that he continues to adhere to the Amman agreement and that his dispute is with the PLO leadership and not the PLO.

[Hawatimah] This proves what we have always said and expected. We told all those who said that the Amman agreement had died and that King Husayn had canceled the Amman agreement — both Palestinians and Arabs — that they were wrong. King Husayn adheres to the Amman agreement tooth and nail because the agreement gives him the Palestinian card and participation in representing the Palestinian people on an equal footing with the PLO on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. He will never willingly concede this card. Therefore, while announcing that he has political differences with the current PLO leadership, the king declared his adherence to the Amman agreement. He will continue this adherence and will continue to pressure the current PLO leadership into accepting the U.S. conditions. If the PLO does not accept these conditions, he will try to create an alternative leadership from his supporters and the supporters of the occupation authorities in the West Bank and Gaza based on the Amman agreement.

We say that the PLO has its national program. There are the Fes resolutions and the Rabat resolutions which are the common pan-Arab denominators. Therefore, the current PLO leadership should cancel the Amman agreement in order to take this card from King Husayn's hands and remove the Palestinian cover from King Husayn's movements. The cancellation of the Amman agreement, which is a deviation from the PLO programs and the Rabat and Fes resolutions, will open the way for restoring PLO unity on the basis of national consensus.

[Faris] Restoring Palestinian national unity requires a dialogue or dialogues. Much has been said about dialogues in this regard. What are your ties with the Palestinian National Salvation front parties, your relations and coordination with the PFLP, and your relationship with the Fatah Central Committee?

[Hawatimah] A short while ago, there was a joint meeting with a PFLP delegation under George Habash. We discussed the steps that we should take in view of King Husayn's speech and the objective means to restore PLO unity, as well as the need to pool

all our resources to unify the PLO on the basis of canceling the Amman agreement and adhering to the unified national program. Over the past few months, we in the DFLP have held continuous dialogue with each of the salvation front's groups and with the front as a whole. At the same time, we have held meetings with the Fatah Central Committee based on our insistence on canceling the Amman agreement in order to open the way for a comprehensive national dialogue aimed at restoring PLO unity.

Palestinians Figures Issue Call for Unity

JN261809 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Palestine broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] Brothers on the road to revolution and liberation. Yahya Yakhlaf, secretary general of the General Union of Palestinian writers and journalists, has called for PLO unity on the basis of its nationalist line. He said that any program aimed at restoring the PLO's nationalist line must be based on abrogating and torpedoing the Amman agreement, restoring the PLO alliances on the Jordanian, Lebanese, Arab, and international levels,

reviving the national institutions, and activating the popular organizations.

Rashad Abu Shawar, PNC member and member of the General Secretariat of the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists, said: We must unify our ranks not in accordance with the old, shaky formulas or through deceptive means, but with true revolutionary means and values. PNC member and Attorney Zafir al-Khadra' said that this phase requires further unity, awareness, and closing of ranks to confront the schemes being concocted which will be implemented shortly with agent Palestinian faces so they can play their role in the negotiations and prepare roles for a new play. These schemes must be smashed before the actors are brought in and the show of inequitable negotiations begins. Al-Khadra' called for Palestinian national unity and the restoration of PLO unity with all its factions and nationalist forces on solid ground — the Palestinian National Charter and all the PNC resolutions before division and fragmentation. He called for a strategic alliance between the Palestinian revolution and all the nationalist Arab and international forces supporting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their own land.

KUWAIT

Minister Denies Proposals To Be Submitted on War

GF270902 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Feb (QNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has denied that his country will submit a working paper to the conference of GCC foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Riyadh next Saturday.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RAY' AL-AMM*, Shaykh Sabah stated that Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, will lead the Kuwaiti delegation to this conference.

Press reports earlier stated that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad will carry a working paper to the GCC ministerial conference concerning the required moves related to the possibility of halting the Iraq-Iran war.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Speaks on Oil Plot

LD271926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] The political deputy foreign minister of our country who has been visiting the littoral states of the Persian Gulf in a bid to coordinate confrontation of the fall in oil prices and following a joint assembly of Iran, Libya and Algeria, conferred with Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, the Kuwaiti oil minister, yesterday evening.

In the course of the meeting, he noted the recent plot by industrialized countries to reduce oil prices, saying: We believe that OPEC is the only effective organization in the Third World. We must neutralize this plot aimed at the disintegration of OPEC by reduction, or even a total halt, of our production of oil; and we must confront such plots.

In a press conference in Kuwait held at midday today, Sheykh ol-Eslam explained some of the objectives of the Val-Fajr 8 operations and the liberation of Al-Faw in Iraq, and said: Saddam had been using the Al-Faw region to launch missiles at Khark Island and ships in violation of the eight-point plan drawn up by the UN secretary general and the international codes for shipping.

Declaring the decision by the Islamic Republic of Iran to confiscate oil transported through the Persian Gulf on behalf of Iraq, he reiterated: In accordance with the international regulations, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran can confiscate any material that may increase the capabilities of its adversary.

He added: Saddam is the aggressor. He must be punished, otherwise, aggression will be officially accepted in the region.

The deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, explaining the reasons for his tour of the littoral states of the Persian Gulf, noted the need for cooperation between OPEC members in order to confront the plot for a global oil price

reduction, saying: All of the authorities visited have declared their readiness to cooperate further on the reduction of their oil production.

He said: The oil campaign that has been propagated by the United Kingdom and the industrialized countries of the West is not an economic one. This is a political campaign.

Sheykh ol-Eslam noted the dependence of the industrial world on OPEC oil, with the reminder: The wheels of Western industries rely on OPEC for 70 percent of their oil requirements.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD271929 Kuwait KUNA in English 1748 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 27 (KUNA) — Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam left here Thursday ending a one-day visit to Kuwait during which he met with Kuwaiti officials and discussed with them the latest developments in the international oil market.

Sheykh ol-Eslam was seen off at the airport by Foreign Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry.

Disturbances in Cairo Followed With 'Deep Concern'

LD272037 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Feb (KUNA) — A responsible source stated that Kuwait has followed with deep concern the news of the recent security disturbances in the region of greater Cairo in the Arab Republic of Egypt. He said that as Kuwait shares the Egyptian feelings of concern and sorrow for the results of these incidents of loss of life and property, it stresses its keenness on the restoration of security and stability and hopes that this great Arab country and its fraternal people will be able to overcome these irregular circumstances, and Kuwait is praying to God that He preserves the security and stability of Egypt.

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Presidium Holds Session

GF271342 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] The Supreme People's Council Presidium held its fourth ordinary session this morning under the chairmanship of Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

During the session Al-'Attas presented a report reviewing the overall internal situation, the measures which have been taken, the return of stability and security to citizens, and the elimination of the traces of the 13 January failed coup plot. The report reviewed the latest political developments on the Yemeni, Arab, and international levels, contacts being made to explain the nature of the conspiracy to brothers and friends, and the stand of countries saying that what took place in the PDRY was an

internal affair which concerns them alone. The report expressed appreciation for the stand taken by brothers in the northern part of the homeland, led by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces in the northern part of the homeland, and the stand taken by brothers and friends. It reiterated that our country will continue its unity efforts with the northern part and its policy of good neighborliness and nonintervention in the internal affairs of neighboring countries. It also reiterated commitment to the principles of our foreign policy with our fraternal and friendly countries.

The Supreme People's Council Presidium approved its party work plan, studied the work plan by the council's permanent committees, and approved an amendment to the illiteracy eradication law. It also studied a report presented by 'Ali Ahmad al-Sallami, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the parliamentary branch, on his visit to Kuwait and his meeting with Arab parliamentarians to explain the events which took place in our country, and their understanding of these events. The Supreme People's Council Presidium also approved the nomination of a number of ambassadors and ratified a number of protocols.

Chairman Stresses Media Role During Ministry Visit

GF271634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, visited the Ministry of Culture and Information today. He was received by Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, minister of culture and information; the minister's deputies; and directors of the information and cultural departments.

Al-'Attas inspected the radio and television building and acquainted himself with the work at the building to reconstruct and repair what was destroyed as a result of the ominous 13 January events. He then held a meeting with officials at the ministry and its departments and discussed with them the great responsibility of their organs in explaining the dimensions of the failed coup plot on various levels and from various aspects, and in returning confidence to the citizens and consolidating unity between the party and people.

Al-'Attas emphasized that in carrying out their daily tasks, culture and information organs should follow the party's outlines in their programs and documents, staying far away from personality cults, which was the current before the 13 January events, and that they should disseminate national and humane culture, pinpoint people's accomplishments and causes and citizens' problems, constructively criticize any negative practices without any friction and reaction, and explain our internal and foreign policy without any personal judgments. He called on those who are working on the cultural and information front to create more interaction with the people, address them in a clear, comprehensible, and uncomplicated language, and convey their ideas through various channels. He said: What is required at this stage is that words should be coupled with action and that these organs should play a role of encouragement and education

because they are the organs of the party and state. He called for the best utilization of available energies and potentials and for reactivating culture through theater, cultural centers, and sports clubs. He affirmed that the party and state will extend all possible aid to these organs. He emphasized that information is an effective weapon and that workers on this front are the carriers of the honorable word and have a big responsibility toward the party and people, especially in view of how the information media was used by the conspiring gang to support conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The minister of culture and information affirmed that the ministry employees will be up to the responsibility that has been entrusted to them by the party and state.

QATAR

Papers Consider Recent Events in Cairo

GF270710 Doha QNA in Arabic 0600 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Doha, 27 Feb (QNA) — The two Qatari newspapers *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* and *GULF TIMES* today express concern over the disturbances in Egypt over the past 2 days. They urge the people of Egypt to unite and abandon differences during these critical circumstances the Arab nation is passing through.

In its editorial, *AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM* says that although a full account of the strange events which took place in Egypt is not available, we call upon God to preserve Egypt and save it from any shock that may have an impact on life there, so that Egypt will not become another hotbed of tension to be added to the numerous areas of tension in the Arab world.

The paper asserts that the people of Egypt know well that their primary duty during this critical phase is to adhere to cohesion, unity, and steadfastness, because any crisis to which Egypt is subjected has an effect on all of the countries of the Arab nation.

The English-language *GULF TIMES* emphasizes how important it is for the Egyptian authorities to adopt urgent measures to restore the people's unity. It says that the amount of losses indicates that the rioting did not occur haphazardly because "Egypt does not suffer only from the economic situation, but also from its accord with Israel".

The paper urges the parties who have been harmed for one reason or another to resort to democratic channels instead of rioting, which ends with death and destruction. The paper warns foreign parties against intervening in these events.

Appeal Made to Iran To Respond to 'Call of Peace'

GF270955 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Feb (QNA) — 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalid al-Ghanim, speaker of the Qatari Consultative Assembly, has appealed to Iran to respond to the call of peace, to halt the war with Iraq, and to resolve the conflict through negotiation.

In a statement published today by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA*, he said that all efforts must be made to stop this war, from which only the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations profit, which is destroying the energies of two Muslim countries, and which threatens the security of the entire Gulf region and opens the way to foreign intervention, which we reject.

'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalid al-Ghanim affirmed that the GCC has made advanced steps along the way to complete coordination among its states.

On his opinion concerning the establishment of a Gulf parliamentary assembly, he said: If a GCC summit conference decides in the future to establish a unified GCC parliament, we will welcome it as a step in the right direction.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Ukaz Comments on Recent Events in Cairo

GF 270826 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0630 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Referring to the latest Cairo events which led to the imposition of a curfew in the city, the newspaper *'UKAZ* states that these events create a dangerous dimension as the surface of the events is limited to armed elements of the police central security forces and the Egyptian Armed Forces which moved in to handle the situation.

The paper asserts that such events and their outcome cannot serve the people of Egypt or their security, stability, and safety. The paper adds that these events may prevent the authorities responsible for the preservation of the Egyptian citizen's security and stability from carrying out their duties and that these events will place them in positions which will distract them from their intended role.

The paper expresses the hope that the Egyptian people will surmount the circumstances of this situation with calm and patience, and that they will preserve their national unity in a manner that will secure for them the progress toward achieving their hopes, ambitions, and the preservation of their rights and gains.

UAE

Mauritanian President Concludes Visit, Departs

GF271622 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1320 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Feb (WAM) — Mauritanian President Maayouia Oulf Sid Ahmed Taya departed this morning following a short visit to the UAE. He was seen off at the airport by Sa'id al-Darmaki, head of the UAE Protocol Department.

Minister of State Receives Algerian Foreign Minister

GF271644 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1235 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Feb (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has affirmed the UAE's readiness to make efforts to achieve peace in the Gulf region and to stop the Iraq-Iran war through coordination and consultation with Algerian officials.

During his meeting with Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim this afternoon, 'Abdallah said that UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan trusts the wisdom of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and his efforts to find a solution to the Iraq-Iran war, adding that the UAE has made great efforts in the past to end this war and that it is ready to exert further efforts in this regard.

A responsible source at the UAE Foreign Ministry stated that during the meeting, the Algerian minister explained that his tour of the region is to discuss the current dangerous situation resulting from the Iraq-Iran war and to coordinate and consult with the Gulf states on ways to put an end to the conflict between the two countries. The Algerian minister added that his country is continuing efforts in this regard.

During the meeting, which was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying the Algerian minister and a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry, developments in the region in addition to bilateral relations and means to enhance them were reviewed.

Reportage on Presidential Visit to Pakistan

For media coverage of the visit to Pakistan by UAE President Shakh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, see the Pakistan section of the 28 February South Asia *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Further on Aftermath of Police Conscripts Riots**Leaders Telephone Mubarak**

NC272111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received telephone calls from Jordan's King Husayn and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. During these telephone conversations the president confirmed that the situation is stable and calm has been restored. He stressed that matters are returning to normal.

Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq also telephoned President Mubarak. He expressed regret for the recent events and conveyed good wishes to the president and to the Egyptian people.

Al-Sharif on Mubarak Meeting

NC271619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (MENA) — Following President Husni Mubarak's meeting today with Dr 'Ali Lutfi and other top aides, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif reported that the president had heard a full account of the incidents that took place during the past few days, particularly during the past 2 days. The president was also briefed on the immediate and decisive measures taken to deal with the riots to safeguard the security of the nation, to protect the lives and property of citizens, and to guard public installations.

The conferees also examined the role played by the Armed Forces in coordination with the police to deal with the rioting on both days and also to deter the saboteurs and anyone else who thought of harming the people's security and stability.

The information minister added that the president reviewed the measures taken by the Interior Ministry and the immediate investigations into the crimes committed by those who instigated the riots inside the camps so that they can be brought immediately to trial.

The information minister said that the conferees also reviewed the outcome of the investigations undertaken by the competent prosecution authorities of those who engaged in rioting, sabotage, and destruction of the people's property so that they can be arraigned before the competent court. The conferees discussed the losses suffered by the public and by individual establishments that are now being assessed. He added that the president ordered a list of these losses and also issued directives for the government to study ways of compensating individuals, whether owners of hotels, furniture, or cars, and ways of helping to alleviate their burden.

Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the curfew in Greater Cairo will be lifted tomorrow, Friday, from 0900 until 1500, so that citizens may go about their business during this 6-hour period. As for the following days, a decision will be made in light of the security situation; it will be announced at the right time. He stressed that the security situation is completely stable and that everything is under full control.

The information minister said sporadic incidents took place yesterday in some areas but were dealt with. He added: This is what I said this morning. My statement was broadcast by Egyptian radio and carried by MENA. The minister noted that Egyptian media are informing the citizenry of everything that happens because what is being committed is a crime against the people, and against every citizen — man, woman, young and old — who is secure at home. He also stressed that the measures are now final and that the whole country is under complete control.

Curfew Change Announced

NC271435 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] The information minister has announced that the curfew will be lifted tomorrow, Friday, between 0900 and 1500. The information minister stated that President Mubarak has issued instructions to contribute to the compensation that will be paid to those who suffered losses in the recent riots. He noted that there will be no mercy for anyone who harms the security or stability enjoyed by Egypt's people. He made it clear that the security situation is stable and completely under control.

In addition, Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif pointed out that Egyptian media do not cover up anything, and tell the people the whole truth. He called on the owners of certain biased radios broadcasting rumors and lies to channel their efforts into freeing the Golan and practicing democracy. He said that Egypt lives in an atmosphere of freedom and democracy and that nothing is kept from the people.

According to the information minister, those who run these tendentious stations have sick imaginations that paint non-existent battles. However, the leaders and people of Egypt are as one, and they will not permit anyone to sneak through a single gap.

Safwat al-Sharif added that the Egyptian people are civilized and aware of their interests. They will not let themselves be hurt by a minority. He noted that the decision to impose a curfew was in the public interest, and had the goal of protecting lives and property.

New Interior Minister Named

NC280950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 28 Feb (MENA) — New Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr took the constitutional oath before President Husni Mubarak this morning. The new minister served as the governor of Asyut before his appointment to his new post.

Major General Muhammad Zaki Badr, the new interior minister, is 60 years old. He was born on 28 February 1926, graduated from the Police Academy in 1946, and has held a number of leading positions, including director of criminal investigations at the Interior Ministry, security director in Al-Qalyubiyah, and director general of the Public Security Authority.

Maj Gen Badr also served as assistant interior minister in 1982 before being appointed governor of Asyut on 17 May of that year. He has been awarded the Medal of Duty and the Medal of the Republic, first and fourth class. He is married and has three children.

New Interior Minister Statement

NC281256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Feb (MENA) — In his first statement to the press after taking office, new Interior Minister Major General Muhammad Zaki Badr has said that after he took his constitutional oath, President Husni Mubarak had given him initial directives.

The minister said that these include solving the problems facing the police force, restoring the unity between the police and the masses, and promoting and strengthening relations between the police and the masses in an atmosphere of mutual trust. The president stressed a number of important points, among them restoring security and stability to Egypt and taking care of the social and health needs of the men in the police force.

The new minister asserted that the curfew is temporary. Maj Gen Badr is expected to hold his first meeting with senior aides and the chief of security at the ministry this evening. They will discuss the means to put the president's directives into effect.

Interior Ministry To Study Police

NC280848 Cairo MENA in English 0715 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, Feb 28 (MENA) — Preliminary assessment of casualties in the recent riots were 36 killed and 273 wounded, report the three Cairo, Arabic-language morning dailies in their top billing and leading front-page stories. The papers quote Prosecutor General Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jundi as saying more than 2000 personnel belonging to the Central Security force had been arrested together with several hundred civilians, and that the prosecution was expected to order the arrest of other persons who were found to have been involved in the riots.

The prosecutor general declared that the accused in the recent riots would be indicted on fourteen counts, including premeditated murder, attempted murder, forming mobs, intentionally causing damage to public and private property, stealing weapons and incitement to sedition among the Armed Forces.

The Interior Ministry began making a study of the 120,000-man Central Security Force after a number of its recruits rioted and committed acts of sabotage. The study will focus on their conscription conditions and conduct and will investigate the position of each with regard to the recent riots and their reliability.

Former Minister, Mubarak Meet

NC281139 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1128 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 28 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Ahmad Rushdi and thanked him for his

efforts during his term in office. Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi also expressed his thanks to Ahmad Rushdi. Ahmad Rushdi had earlier submitted his resignation to President Husni Mubarak, who accepted it.

Foreign Ministry Official's Comments

NC271401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs, has reiterated that the situation in Egypt is currently calm, and that all the areas of rioting are now under complete control.

In a news conference this afternoon, Dr al-Baz said no events had taken place since last night, except for minor events in the Pyramids area. He stated that the disturbances that broke out in the security camps and other areas are now being investigated to discover the ramifications.

Responding to questions from Egyptian and foreign correspondents on the number of casualties and wounded, Dr al-Baz said that the operations have left 32 dead and 273 wounded from the Central Security Troops; 2 dead and 12 wounded from the Armed Forces; and 2 dead and 36 wounded civilians. There are no deaths among the tourists, but four of them have been wounded and admitted to the hospital. They are doing well and will leave the hospital within the next few days.

Dr al-Baz continued: We are carefully examining the causes of the riots, but we do not wish to jump to any conclusions. However, in the next few days we will be able to unravel matters and discover the motives behind these events.

Dr al-Baz asserted that the situation in Egypt is not so dangerous that the state has to take extreme measures. He confirmed the solidity of the Egyptian front.

He was asked whether certain members of the Jihad organization had escaped from the prison in which they were being held. Dr al-Baz denied that any members of this organization had escaped from jail.

In response to another question as to whether the events would affect tourism in Egypt, Dr al-Baz said that even under the current circumstances Egypt is one of the safest places for tourism. We are giving our closest attention to protecting tourists and ensuring their safety.

Dr al-Baz said that the situation throughout Egypt is calm, adding that all acts of violence have been contained. He said that no incidents have taken place since last night, except for a minor incident in the Pyramids area. This occurred when a number of officers in the Central Security Forces barracks opened fire at Armed Forces personnel who were guarding the building and who have firm orders to prevent anyone from leaving the barracks. One of the attackers was wounded and the condition of another is still unknown. This is all that has happened; there is nothing else.

Dr al-Baz was asked if he views the events that have taken place during the past 2 days as an uprising. He replied that there are no signs that it is an uprising; had this been the case, the masses in the streets would have joined in, as there was no curfew in the early hours.

Dr al-Baz said that the operation was a limited one and that 99 percent of the Egyptian people were opposed to it because it does not represent their aspirations and views.

In response to a question on the causes of the recent events, Dr al-Baz said that investigations are underway to find out the reasons. He asserted that investigations are proceeding well, and added: "We are not dealing with foregone conclusions. We will not underestimate what has happened. We believe that it is a serious matter and we must give it our full attention. We are not going to rush into giving explanations as we are still at the stage of collecting evidence. The situation is completely under control."

He continued: "Investigations will be carried out and evidence and information about the events will be assembled. We will refer the case to court as soon as we have a full enough picture of the situation."

Responding to a question as to whether the events in different areas took place simultaneously, Dr al-Baz said that they did not all occur at exactly the same time. The disturbances started in the Pyramids area 1 day before they broke out in camps in other parts of the country.

Dr al-Baz said that investigations are underway to find out why the disturbances spread to the other five areas, how soon this happened, who was responsible, and whether there were any accomplices. He stated that these events should not be underestimated. We will not consider these events to be purely a protest by certain elements of the central security forces in response to rumors that their military service was to be extended for 1 year. [passage indistinct]

Asked if it is likely that any one minister will be held responsible for these events, Dr al-Baz replied: "What concerns us now is to collect all the information together and to conduct the investigations. We have not reached the stage of considering the political implications of any individual's attitude."

Dr al-Baz said, in response to a question about whether economic factors were behind these events: "We must take into account the average wage in Egypt. One cannot analyze or explain the situation by comparisons with the wages in Europe or the United States, particularly since the conscripts are recruits performing their military service. They live and eat in camps. They receive limited sums of money."

He continued: "As I said, the government takes care of their lodging, clothes, and food. Consequently, no one can say that what happened was proof of indignation or dissatisfaction at low wages. Before jumping to conclusions, one should look at things realistically."

Dr al-Baz said that there is no need to jump to conclusions or make assumptions about the reason for the incidents. He further

said: "We will disclose some of the results of the investigations. He added: "We cannot reveal everything before the legal work is finished, but at least we will be able to find out which way these incidents were going and who was behind them. Al-Baz reiterated that what took place was not an uprising by the masses, saying that the Egyptian people reject this type of thing. The number of civilians who took part in these incidents was very limited; evidence of this is the number of civilians wounded, he added."

Dr al-Baz pointed out that the words "security forces" have a connotation different from that in other countries. Members of those forces in Egypt do their conscript duty first and then join the police forces. He added that 32 members from the Security Forces have been killed and 273 others wounded. In addition, Armed Forces personnel who intervened after the imposition of the curfew lost 2, while 12 others were wounded. Casualties among the civilians, including the security guards defending the hotels and tourist establishments in the Al-Ahram area, were 2 people killed and 36 wounded. He added that no foreigners had been killed, but four tourists had been wounded. One of them was treated on the spot and three others — french — are being treated and will leave the hospital very soon. Al-Baz again stressed that there is no need to worry and that the situation is all right.

Asked how many had been arrested, Al-Baz said: "Any figure will be inaccurate because every hour the police and the Armed Forces arrest someone still at large; these people are being hunted down in certain areas. Dr al-Baz added that the public prosecutor's office is investigating these incidents. He emphasized that the government is in control of the situation. He praised the swift measures taken to stop the (?operation). He also stressed that the government is responsible for watching over the safety of each and every individual in Egypt."

Dr al-Baz declared: "We have been seriously tested, but we passed. I believe that our leadership deserves our appreciation because it acted swiftly and boldly. Only a very few members of the Armed Forces participated in the violence and looting. He asserted that the domestic front is still healthy and solid."

Dr al-Baz stated that the Armed Forces intervened to contain the violence. He pointed out that they were forced to open fire when some Central Security rioters persisted in their violence and sabotage.

Dr al-Baz went on to say that the Army personnel have followed orders and that the way that they are going about implementing the curfew is praiseworthy.

Asked how long the Armed Forces would remain in the streets, Dr al-Baz replied: "Not for long. He added that the Armed Forces will stay as long as they are needed to arrest all individuals involved in the peration [word indistinct]. He noted that the situation is improving day by day and that normality is returning to Egypt."

Dr al-Baz denied reports that any members of the Jihad organization had escaped from prison.

Asked whether the investigations are being carried out inside or outside the camps, Dr al-Baz answered that they are being carried out both inside and outside.

Queried about the commanding officers of these men and what their position is, Al-Baz said that this is part of the investigation and one of the points under examination.

In response to another question about officer participation in these incidents, Al-Baz said: I cannot say they participated as long as there is no evidence that they did. He noted that the investigations have just started and that they are only preliminary ones. He added: We need several days before we can get (a clear idea) about the scope of these incidents.

Asked if he believes that these incidents will affect tourism in Egypt, Al-Baz said: Egypt is one of the safest countries for tourists. He noted that the Egyptian authorities had given priority to the rescue of tourists. He added: The safety of every tourist is our duty and responsibility because tourists are guests. In this respect, Al-Baz pointed out that installations in the United States have been attacked and that some 5-star hotels have been burned down for some reason or another, or no reason at all.

Concerning compensation for the wounded tourists, Al-Baz said: We are willing to do anything to help the wounded tourists.

Opposition Leaders Comment

NC271600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (MENA) — Opposition party leaders have reaffirmed their condemnation of the acts of rioting that have taken place in the past 2 days. In statements following their meeting with President Husni Mubarak today, the opposition leaders denounced the recent events in the strongest possible terms.

Khalid Muhyi al-Din, leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] party, has said that the opposition parties have all issued statements strongly denouncing the acts of riot. He added that the opposition parties, regardless of political stance, take the view that acts of sabotage, the destruction of installations, and the killing of citizens are totally unacceptable.

Asked whether the opposition parties had had anything to do with the recent events, Muhyi al-Din denied any connection, adding that it is wrong to suggest such a thing.

New Wafd Party leader Fu'ad Siraj al-Din said that there is not a single Egyptian who approves of the events, and added that his party has expressed its opinion and denunciation of the acts of riot. He said: We strongly denounce such acts. He pointed out that the investigations now underway will discover the true and ostensible reasons for these events.

Labor Party leader Engineer Ibrahim Shukri said that a frank discussion had taken place with President Mubarak. He added

that the president wished to explain the circumstances surrounding the recent events.

He said that the Labor Party denounces all acts of sabotage and calls on the people to confront the perpetrators. The party, Eng Shukri continued, regrets the fact that such acts were committed by personnel assigned to the security forces. He said that straightforward, frank, and serious investigations should be conducted.

Liberal Party leader Mustafa Murad condemned the acts of rioting, saying: We denounce all riotous acts regardless of who committed them. We wish to see all those responsible for the events in the Central Security brought to account.

Responding to another question, NPUG party leader Muhyi al-Din said: We are against sabotage. However, I attribute these events to the economic situation. He added that the NPUG party has its own views on and a program to resolve these economic problems.

Muhyi al-Din called for the consolidation of democracy. He said that democracy is not only opposition papers; democracy means that certain laws must be reconsidered.

New Wafd Party leader Fu'ad Siraj al-Din said he agreed with the Ummah Party leader's view that the reasons that moved the conscripts to disturb security must be carefully studied. He further said: Actually, I don't believe that these are the only reasons that the conscripts seriously disturbed security and treacherously attacked innocent people and private and public property. I am absolutely against pardoning these criminals, who have hurt Egypt's reputation at home and abroad. He pointed out that sabotage of this kind will certainly affect Egypt politically and economically.

Asked whether the opposition parties had coordinated their views for the future, now that they had unanimously condemned the events, the Liberal Party leader said: We were frank with the president regarding all issues and events. The party leader asserted that the president was generous and listened attentively to our arguments. We collectively called for the consolidation of democracy since this would stabilize the political situation in Egypt and would get rid of reasons to riot.

Mustafa Kamil Murad said that President Mubarak's meeting with the opposition party leaders is one way to consolidate democracy.

AL-AHRAM Editorial

PM271813 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 27 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "They Are Trying To Murder Tomorrow"]

[Text] We have no time for nonsense. Under the aegis of a democracy that Egyptians — all Egyptians — have warmly embraced and in an atmosphere of freedom for which we have waited for many long years, the emergence of a faction, any faction, seeking to "impose" its demands is rejected; it is even

more firmly rejected if this imposition is accompanied by the bullets of mutiny.

Dissent from democracy, whether by word or deed, is a dissent from all the Egyptians who, after many years of torture, have accepted democracy as a way of life, of thinking, and of dialogue. Democracy is the only means of achieving development and progress and overcoming all crises of life, regardless of the effort or time this is going to take. The results achieved on the path of democracy depend on the steadiness of our first step along it. The Egyptians will allow no one, whatever his problems may be or the tricks to which he may resort, to distract us from our concentration on tomorrow's problems. Because this would simply mean that when tomorrow comes it will be void of everything — there will be no place for a child in school, no bed for a patient in hospital, and no secure job for a young man looking to the future.

If we are to prevent tomorrow being without security for capital investment or projects that would open the doors to life for the millions, or being void of life itself, then we should block the path of those people.

Nobody should imagine, in the present circumstances of hardship that we endure day and night, that by resorting to the policy of "arm twisting" he can gain anything but the "public disgust" that millions of Egyptians will feel toward him and his demands, however, just these demands may seem from his standpoint. Dialogue with guns never resolved a problem.

If any faction imagines that it can benefit from the prevalent "public hardship" because its voice is louder — even if its voice is emanating from gun nozzles and machinegun barrels — it will be committing a mistake against the nation that is greater than a "sin" because by such sickly imagination it would in fact be firing at random on social justice, progress toward the future, and advancement toward better things. With its naive thinking and shallow imagination it would be halting the process of making a future. If our generation has had no control on the present because of crushing international circumstances and the accumulation of old problems, then it should at least cling to the hope for a bright future and for a better life for our young people and children.

When some members of an organ that is supposed to protect public security resort to mutiny and come out with their rifles and sticks, there is no doubt that Egyptians — all Egyptians — will stand up to defend their own security by expressing their views on those whose misguided thoughts made them imagine that their suffering is greater than that of others. Let the reaction of all of us be a clear and firm stand against the terrorizing of the Egyptian public with arms, the public whose security they have jeopardized despite the fact that this public consists of the brothers, sisters, and mothers of those renegades who in a "barbaric" moment thought that Egyptian life is a jungle.

Any Egyptian installation destroyed or any hour of work wasted means greater hardships for all of us, both those who caused the destruction and those who watched the tragedy.

The Egyptian security, which we talk much about in the midst of an area dominated by terror, is now threatened by the emer-

gence of unidentified ghouls that with bloody ignorance are trying to pollute life around us with bombs, smoke, and deadly shots that would kill the national economy we have sought to strengthen with funds provided from our own livelihood and other funds that friends of civilized Egypt in distant countries have brought in response to its appeal for help.

Our enlightened political parties stand with the Egyptian public with all their weight. We have no doubt for one single moment that they will remain vigilant and that in moments like these they will rise above differences of opinion and conflicts of thought. When the country is facing a security and stability crisis no wave crests are to be ridden and no situation is open to exploitation. Rather, it is Egypt and only Egypt that counts.

The protection of democracy in moments of danger is a national responsibility. Protecting life on the ship of hardships in which we are sailing the sea of horror is everybody's responsibility regardless of the station of any of us on the ship's deck. The tumultuous waves and the stormy winds in the area in which we live are threatening both the ship and those on it, whether they be the skipper or those who unfurl the sails.

Papers Claim 'Conspiracy'

NC280127 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Feb (MENA) — In their Friday editions, Cairo papers continue their comments on the recent incidents caused by rioters from the Central Security Forces. The papers add that there must have been a hidden hand behind the events of the last 2 days, a hand that wanted to destroy the hopes for tomorrow.

AL-AHRAM praises the Egyptian people, saying that with their awareness and integrity, they have proved that they are above the conspiracy and the conspirators. The paper adds that these incidents have undoubtedly brought to light the truth of President Mubarak's insights and the clarity of his political vision. During the last few months, President Mubarak has repeatedly warned against and drawn attention to those who enjoy the game of agitation. Such people adopt a cynical attitude, cast doubt on everything, and pay no attention to the safety of the homeland and of the citizen.

The paper goes on to say that those who imagine that democracy means uncertainty and that freedom of opinion means agitation are mistaken. People who have chosen democracy as their way of life have done so in order to obtain a sense of security, and to safeguard their honor, livelihood, and property.

AL-AHRAM adds: The kind of democracy that our people need is not one in which false allegations or groundless rumors and claims abound. Nor is it in any way the kind of democracy espoused by some people who paint everything in Egypt black, as if corruption is the rule and purity is the exception.

The paper notes that, in the face of this conspiracy, the Egyptian man in the street has proved that he is stronger than the plots hatched by those who want to force a breach in the cohesion of the internal front. Their aim is to undermine security and stabil-

ity in Egypt and in the area as a whole. Egypt, after all, is a symbol of the security and safety of the homeland.

AL-AHRAM continues: This might be a chance to point out that time has come for an accurate review of conditions in our country. It is essential that we pause to take stock of ourselves and undertake a thorough examination of our ways of going about things. This is particularly true in view of the obvious conspiracy, the objectives of which are suspicious and the dangers of which are terrifying.

The paper adds: Our sense of responsibility obliges us to say that since the Egyptian people believe there is no alternative to democracy, democratic practices need to be immediately refined. All flaws that provide grounds for agitators and agents provocateurs must be removed.

AL-AHRAM concludes its comment by saying that Egypt, God willing, will keep its head held high, will always be able to foil the intriguers, and will safeguard the people's blessings of stability, security, and safety.

AL-AKHBAR points out that the events of the last 2 days must have been caused by reckless hidden fingers seeking to destroy remaining hopes for the future. The paper goes on to say: It is

not logical that a groundless rumor could have been the cause of such incidents. But even if this was the case, there certainly must have been someone who triggered the riots, lit the fire, fanned the flames with all his might to achieve a certain objective, and to harm Egypt's interests and those of its good people.

The paper notes that yesterday's statement by the president emphasized the Egyptian people's solidity and stressed that those who betrayed their country will not go unpunished. It praises the Armed Forces, who have always shown themselves to constitute Egypt's shield and sword in time of need. The paper adds: It was they who brought calm back to the Egyptian capital, and who restored stability throughout Egypt.

AL-AKHBAR reprimands some Arab and foreign radio stations that failed to tell the truth in all their broadcasts the day before yesterday. At the same time, the paper expresses gratitude to Egyptian radio and television for giving the people the whole truth. This acknowledges the fact that everything that happens in Egypt is of interest to each and every Egyptian.

The paper concludes by saying that the matter is now in the hands of the Egyptian judiciary. The people demand that the saboteurs be severely punished. Egypt is for all Egyptians, and he who harms a fellow countryman cannot be considered an Egyptian.

Saddam Husayn Contacts Various Arab Leaders

Phones Mubarak on Egypt Events

JN271908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1841 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn telephoned his brother Egyptian President Husni Mubarak this evening to inquire about the situation in Egypt. President Mubarak reassured the president that it was safe and said that security and stability prevail in sisterly Egypt.

Phones Kuwaiti Amir on National Day

JN271914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1842 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn telephoned his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, this evening. The president congratulated Shaykh al-Sabah on the 25th anniversary of Kuwait's national day, wishing the people and Government of sisterly Kuwait good fortune and prosperity.

Reassures King Husayn on Gulf War

JN271918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1846 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn had a telephone conversation with his brother His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan this evening. The president reassured the Jordanian monarch that the situation at the battlefield against the Iranian enemy is strong and that it has been settled in favor of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

Saddam Husayn Inspects VII Army Corps Sector

JN271759 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has returned to Baghdad at the end of a 4-day inspection tour of the VII Army Corps sector.

During his presence at the front, President Saddam Husayn visited the confrontation lines and was reassured about the strength of our military positions, the high morale of our brave fighters, who are dealing painful blows to the Iranian forces, and our fighters' firm determination to wipe out and drive away the aggressive invaders from our lofty territory.

His excellency held a number of meetings with commanders of military units and formations. His excellency also presided over a number of meetings of field military commanders in the presence of General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and the defense minister, and a number of Armed Forces General Command members who are present at the front.

Our brave fighters renewed a pledge to the leader president to remain honest to their principles, asserting their readiness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of our beloved Iraq's dignity and

loftiness and to purge our sacred territory of the filth of the invaders.

Earlier President Saddam Husayn made a 5-day inspection tour of the VII Army Corps sector where he followed up the progress of military operations.

RCC Vice Chairman Meets I Army Corps Commander

JN271338 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim has said that the Iranian regime knew in advance that the thousands of Iranians it used in its sinful aggression on our eastern border were heading for an inferno and mass graveyards. During a meeting with the commander of the I Army Corps and a number of military commanders, Ibrahim added that great Iraq, which is defending the honor of its land and the Arab nation's dignity, will remain, under the aspired leader of the march President Saddam Husayn, a steel shield that protects the sacred homeland's soil and devastates all the waves dispatched by the despots to harm our proud homeland.

'Izzat Ibrahim affirmed that all sons of Iraq are fighting with hearts full of faith in God, love for the homeland, high readiness to offer sacrifices for the sake of the homeland, and great confidence in victory and the justness of the cause they are defending. He said that our enemies, on the other hand, adhere to injustice, aggression, and hostility to humanity and all forms of civilization, prosperity, and progress stemming from their backward thoughts and mentality.

The I Army Corps commander and military commanders renewed their pledge to the president and our struggling masses to keep Iraq clean of the filth of the mean aggressors. The chest of our strong men will be a solid wall on which those imagining through their ignorance that they will be able to defile even one inch of the land of Mesopotamia will founder.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Muhammad Hamzah, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and secretary of the Arab Socialists Ba'th Party drafting office of northern Iraq.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Strategic Land Reportedly Liberated

JN271647 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi military commander has said that Iraqi forces managed to liberate more land of great strategic importance and that this development will have a considerable impact on the future of military operations in the VII Army Corps operational area.

In a statement to Baghdad radio today, the commander of the Qutaybah Forces said that the Iraqi forces from the central column mounted a lightning attack on Iranian positions on the night of 26 February. He added that the Iraqi forces managed to inflict massive losses on Iranian forces and equipment and cap-

tured a large number of Iranian soldiers and Khomeyni guards, who were evacuated to the rear lines. He stressed that the area which the Iraqi forces liberated has significant strategic importance.

Columns Continue Battle Progress

JN280747 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 28 Feb 86

[By Usamah al-Salihi]

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Feb (INA) — Iraqi forces in the VII Army Corps sector have tightened their control on vital and strategic positions and junctions that will help speed up the liquidation of the Iranian presence on Iraqi territory. Battles over the past 2 days have enabled Iraqi forces to control positions and areas from which they can direct the battles more easily. Military sources here say that not much remains to be achieved and that victory is close.

Central column units have carried out thrusts of strategic importance enhancing the combat positions of the Iraqi forces which are destroying Iranian troop concentrations in the operational sector under this column and paving the way for an offensive to dislodge the Iranians and make them retreat.

With respect to the coastal southern column, fighters were able to deploy and take up better positions in (Al-Mamalih), entrenching their defense lines. Military sources in the column say that this deployment gives the Iraqi units more leverage for striking at the Iranians and for supporting the central column. The commander of the southern column told *AL-THAWRAH* that the column's military efforts currently consist of preparing the necessary elements to carry out a new offensive and achieve new leaps toward forward targets.

With respect to the northern column, Iraqi units are entrenching their positions and directing intensive fire at Iranian positions. They have succeeded in paralyzing enemy movements and prevented it from coming to the rescue of its besieged forces or to approach Iraqi positions in the sector of this column, which overlooks Shatt al-'Arab.

Iraqi military sources stress that the progress of battles on the VII Army Corps front will enable the Iraqi soldiers to attain a major target—raising the Iraqi flag in Al-Faw after exterminating all the Iranians who had crossed Shatt al-'Arab.

Iranian soldiers who surrendered to Iraqi units yesterday confirm that Iranian forces in the Al Faw triangle are in a critical situation. In press statements published here today, the Iranian soldiers say that most of the besieged forces' communications lines have been severed. They also explained that the Iranian authorities have recruited and sent students to the front to compensate for the heavy losses they have sustained.

Iraqi pilots resumed their air activities at dawn today. Their action will pave the way for a new Iraqi advance to destroy Iranian forward units and the Iranian enemy's rear lines. Since the beginning of the battles on 9 February, Iraqi pilots have carried out 8,362 combat sorties. Military achievements on the

ground, at sea, and in the air have resulted in the destruction of nine Iranian divisions. The Iranian Army has sustained the biggest military catastrophe ever experienced in its modern history.

As part of their desperate attempts to ease the pressure from Iraqi forces, the rulers in Tehran sent some of their units to attack vantage points in the northern sector under the I Army Corps. However, Iraqi forces aborted these attacks and inflicted new losses on the Iranians, thus confirming that they are in full control of all operational sectors along a 1,250-km front.

The Iraqi military command is aware of all the maneuvers to which the Iranians are resorting. Iraqi forces are determined to complete the mission of extermination the Iranian forces on the VII Army Corps front and, through their extermination, to decide the fate of their rulers.

Iranian POW's Confess Forces' Collapse

JN271805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1832 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Basra, 27 Feb (INA) — The Iraqi forces in the three columns in the VII Army Corps sector continue to tighten their grip on the invading Iranian forces with the aim of liquidating and completely destroying them.

A field commander in the VII Army Corps sector told an INA team present in the northern column's battlefield today that formations of this column pounded the aggressor Iranian forces all night yesterday and this mornin , inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. He added that formations of the central column continued their large-scale offensive and launched bold assaults, managing to take control of important positions in the Al-Mamlahah area. These formations were supported by heavy fire from Iraqi fighter planes, helicopter gunships, and artillery.

The team met in the VII Army Corps operational theater with several Iranian prisoners who were captured by the Iraqi forces. They emphasized their forces' inability and collapse under the Iraqi forces' painful blows. Prisoners Gholam Hoseyn Rajim Birr and Hoseyn Amiri Ibrahim from the 17th Division and 'Ali Akbar Rihani and Reza Mohammad said that several Iranian regular units are in a state of collapse and disunity. They stressed that the Khomeyni guards also collapsed as a result of the Iraqi reply and the flight of some of their own commanders. They said they saw the bodies of Iranian troops filling the battlefield and that several Army personnel and Khomeyni Guards began to write their names and address on their bodies so they would be recognized after death.

Combat Missions Reported

JN271713 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Feb (INA) — A high-ranking military commander has said that Iraqi helicopter gunships have carried out 2,500 combat missions since the beginning of the recent Iranian aggression against Iraqi territory.

In a statement to Baghdad radio this evening, the director of the Army air activity, who holds the rank of staff brigadier general, emphasized that the Iraqi helicopter gunships helped and supported the ground forces in reaching the set targets by striking at the Iranian troop concentrations. He pointed out that the helicopter men, in coordination with the Iraqi warplanes, inflicted large losses on the invading Iranian forces in terms of personnel, equipment, and vehicles.

Planes Attack Maritime Target

JN271723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1812 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Feb (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast this evening. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman said the Iraqi fighter planes directed an accurate and effective strike at the maritime target at 1905 [1605 GMT] today and then returned safely to base. The spokesman stressed that the Iraqi Armed Forces will pursue the Iranian forces at sea, in the air, and on the ground and will prevent the Iranian regime from using its resources to feed aggression.

MENA Cites Naval Threats

JN270923 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] A MENA correspondent cites the commander of Iraqi naval forces as saying at a press conference that the Iraqi Navy views any threat to Kuwait's coasts as a threat to Iraq. Any vessel that approaches Bubiyan Island will be destroyed, he said. The commander added that the confrontation of the Iranian Navy is one of the essential tasks of the Iraqi naval forces. He stressed that the Iraqi Navy, which operates in the service of the Arab nation, has the ability to carry out its duty.

Communique No 2,130 Issued

JN271810 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Communique No 2,130 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 February 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our officers and soldiers have destroyed the remnants of barbarism and widely opened the road of victory. They continue to purge the remaining parts of the blessed territory. We are confident that this epic, in which Iraq's sons have displayed their genuine mettle and in which they competed for the attainment of the final goal, will be a sharp turning point in the life of our people and Arab nation. On these glorious days we have the opportunity to uproot evil, completely destroy the Persian-Zionist plot, and proceed toward constructing a free, prosperous, and dignified society in which justice prevails and over which the banners of love and peace flutter. It is from God we seek success and help.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our valiant forces in the VII Army Corps central front mounted a resolute attack on the enemy last night, penetrating its positions with the determination of brave men. After purging a considerable expanse of land and after wiping out a very large number of personnel there, our forces took control of extremely important positions. This will pave the way for all our forces to continue their advance more effectively in order to destroy the enemy.

Our forces in the northern and southern columns, effectively supported by the Air Force, helicopter gunships, and artillery, opened fire on the enemy, inflicting massive losses and denying enemy units any chance of escape from Iraqi firepower.

2. Our forces in the I Army Corps sector continue their heroic confrontation of enemy attacks on some vantage points on our international border in the Chuwartah area. Our forces managed to halt the enemy attacks and to purge (Katu) peak of their filth. They are now continuing to liquidate the remaining Khomeynites who suffered massive losses in personnel.

3. Since dawn today our gigantic Air Force has risen to cut off the heads of the enemies and to pour down on their heads annihilative bombs, killing their troops, destroying their equipment and weapons, and turning their hardware into ashes. Our brave eagles today carried out 309 violent and destructive raids on the knaves and their weapons and artillery positions on the VII Army Corps front, as well as on their communication lines, supply areas, and military warehouses deep inside Iran. The eagles then returned safely to base with their aircraft under God's care and protection.

4. The valiant cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continue to play their distinctive, heroic role in the immortal Shatt al-'Arab epic against the criminal enemies by splendidly supporting our ground forces. They carried out 236 combat missions today, during which they inflicted massive losses on enemy equipment and weapons and sowed death among its defeated personnel. They returned safely to base under God's care.

5. Our brave Navy continues to patrol the northern part of the Arab Gulf, imposing its complete control, protecting its waters, and preventing the Khomeynite rogues from using it for any purpose which might serve their evil intentions. Our brave Navy last night dealt destructive blows to a very large maritime target south of Bushehr port near the Iranian coast and to two large maritime targets, the first southeast of Khark Island and the second north of Khark Island.

6. Seven enemy soldiers were killed, one infantry position was destroyed, and several serviceable weapons were captured in the III Army Corps sector east of al-Basrah. Two enemy boats were destroyed and their occupants were killed or wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

Glory to you, our brave men — commanders, officers, and other ranks — for what you offered and are offering for the great homeland. May God guide your steps along the path of victory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 February 1986

King Husayn Receives Senegalese Envoy, Message

JN271636 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
27 Feb 86

[Text] This afternoon His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court the head of the Senegalese Islamic Progressive Union and special adviser to the Senegalese president, who conveyed a message to his majesty from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court. The head of the Senegalese Islamic Progressive Union arrived in Amman today.

Decree Extends Parliament Session For 2 Months

JN271251 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
27 Feb 86

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued extending parliament's ordinary session, which is due to end 2 March, for 2 months. Following is the text of the decree:

We, Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, order the following in accordance with Provision 6 of Article 78 of the Constitution: The parliament's ordinary session, which ends on 2 March 1986, shall be extended for 2 months.

West Bank Delegations Express Support For King

JN272215 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] His majesty the king urged the Palestine Liberation Organization to liberate itself from external influence and free the Palestinian will from repression and material temptation. Addressing delegations at the Royal Court, his majesty said all efforts should be made to build up Arab intrinsic forces for the sake of rescuing the Arab people and Arab land and Holy Places. King Husayn said Arab land is dear to all Jordanians and Palestinians alike and is not for bargaining. He said the struggle will continue so that right and justice can be reestablished and lands and property returned to their legitimate owners. His majesty said he paid tribute to the Arab people in the occupied Arab lands, who, he said, continue the struggle in the face of Israel's plans designed to perpetuate occupation to tighten its grip on Arab lands.

Delegations representing all walks of life continued to converge on the Royal Hashemite Court today to express their appreciation of the contents of his majesty the king's speech to the nation last week. The delegations from the West Bank reiterated their allegiance to his majesty the king and their support for his efforts and sincere endeavors to bring about a just settlement in the region. Speakers said that the liberation of the usurped land would only be realized through relentless action, and citizens in the usurped areas are awaiting the moment of salvation under the leadership of his majesty the king.

Birri Comments on Al-Jumayyil's 'Trick'

NC271751 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] In response to rumors circulated by presidential sources on the resumption of dialogue with Damascus, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has made the following statement:

The truth of the matter is that Ahmad 'Isa, the Syrian ambassador to Morocco, responded to an invitation from the president, thinking that it was a general invitation to include all Arab ambassadors, as is customary when an Arab president visits another country. When 'Isa arrived, he was taken aback to discover that he was the only guest. Even craftier was the trick played on the Lebanese public and the victory attributed to the president. Imagine the victory: We used to meet President Hafiz al-Asad here directly and without much travel. Now we go to Paris, Rome, and the Vatican to meet his excellency the ambassador, with all due respect.

The public became convinced that the whole affair was nothing more than a propaganda balloon, with procrastination and delay as the only aims. Lebanon is paying the price for these whims, which never lead anywhere.

West Beirut Joint Strike Force Expanded

NC271636 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The committee formed as a result of Saturday's national meeting convened at 1120 today at Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) Headquarters in Beirut. Security and politics were the subjects discussed.

After the session, Marwan Hamadah read the following statement: The members of the committee examined the foundations and mechanisms of joint action. Precise and detailed tasks and responsibilities were assigned at every level. Military activity, security, organization, supply, and information were among the fields addressed. A decision was made to expand the national strike force, the force that includes every national party and group qualified to take up their positions in the capital to protect and defend the public. In-depth reports will be submitted in the next few hours to the Higher National Political Command. This will allow the requirements of the plan that has been drawn up and of the force entrusted with its implementation to be met.

The meeting's participants made the following decisions:

1. To form a committee to draft a national charter. This body will include Samir Sabbagh, Haytham Jum'ah, Faruq al-Barbir, and Tawfiq Muhanna.

2. To reaffirm that responsibility for security is to be distributed in accordance with the Damascus security agreement on West Beirut.

3. To announce the formation of the national joint strike force.

4. To set up a center for military and security operations.

5. To give Faruq al-Barbir and Najib Abu Haydar the job of contacting prominent nationalists in order to invite them to the next meeting.

6. To Appoint 'Ali al-Musawi secretary general.

Several Kidnapped UNRWA Workers Set Free

NC280905 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Beirut, Feb 27 (AFP) — Three officials of the UN Relief and Works Agency who were kidnapped Tuesday in northern Lebanon have been released, an UNRWA statement said Friday.

Two Palestinian officials were freed Friday morning, while a Lebanese UNRWA worker was freed Thursday at a Lebanese force Christian militia checkpoint north of Beirut, UNRWA said.

The political affiliation of the UNRWA officials' captors was not immediately available.

Amal Official on Support for Anti-Israeli Activities

NC271251 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Colonel 'Akif Haydar, chairman of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau, has announced that the movement supports any operation directed against Israel's occupation of the south as long as the people's safety is taken into consideration. He added that anti-Israeli actions should be launched from inside the occupied territories; that is, from the security strip along the border.

National Resistance Claims 3 Attacks on Israelis

NC281032 Paris AFP in English 1020 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Feb 28 (AFP) — In the names of three Lebanese Communist Party militants who were killed this month, the Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility Friday for three anti-Israeli attacks in the southern buffer zone.

The claim came on the day of the funeral of Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee member Suhayl Tawilah, who was kidnapped Sunday and whose body was found Monday.

Another Central Committee member, Khalil Na'us, was killed on February 21, and the body of a communist teacher, Michel Wakid, kidnapped two months ago, was found on February 8.

People's Assembly Session Opens Term 27 Feb**Opening Session**

JN271549 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad will make a speech opening the newly elected People's Assembly today, Thursday [27 Feb].

The People's Assembly began the first session of its fourth legislative term at 1400 today. The session was presided over by the eldest member of the assembly, Dhiyab al-Mashi. The secretariat of the session was represented by the youngest members, Mrs Wafa' Sannin and Mrs Najwa al-'Ujayli.

The members of the assembly were called on to elect the speaker. Mahmud al-Zu'bi was unanimously elected speaker by secret ballot.

The speaker of the assembly then called for the election of the deputy speaker. 'Ali Rida won 167 of the 291 votes cast. Muhammad S'ad and Majid Hibani, who got 188 and 161 votes respectively, were elected assembly secretaries. Ghassan Rajab and Muhammad Khayr al-Halabi, who got 173 and 139 votes respectively, were elected assembly observers.

Al-Asad Address

JN271939 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1636 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad inaugurating the newly elected People's Assembly in Damascus on 27 February — live]

[Text] People's Assembly speaker, PNC speaker, People's Assembly members, comrades, and ladies and gentlemen: We open the fourth legislative term of the People's Assembly today, with God's help, hoping for a new fruitful term and new achievements which will complement the achievements of previous terms and reinforce our endeavors to entrench people's democracy with sincere efforts and firm steps. We always aim to allow the people to practice authority and be the owners of the decision through the constitutional establishments, foremost of which is the People's Assembly.

It pleases me to congratulate the People's Assembly speaker on his election and wish him success in his mission. I also congratulate the Assembly members on the confidence they have achieved, wishing them success and true expression of the people's aspirations and sound tackling of their affairs. I seize this opportunity to express my pleasure with the growing representation of women in this esteemed assembly [applause]

I regard the growing number of female members in the People's Assembly as proof of progress in restoring the rights of the Arab woman in Syria and her assumption of the role she should play in our society, in the family, in popular and trade union organizations, in constitutional establishments, government institutions and all walks of practical life. It is my conviction that the renaissance, advancement, and progress of society is strongly

linked to women's role in this society. The growing role of women in the country means growth in national welfare. The increasing role of women constitutes proof of rapid development of intellect, conscientiousness, and national, pan-Arab, and humanitarian perception. On this basis, the growing number of women in this assembly indicates we are moving on the right track toward normalizing life in our country. This is a source of satisfaction and optimism.

While we begin a new legislative term today, I extend my appreciation and gratitude to the previous People's Assembly for its efforts and achievements in the field of legislation and discussion of the affairs of the homeland and citizens. I extend my greetings to all those who nominated themselves to the membership of the People's Assembly [applause], those who won and those who did not, those who continued to nominate themselves until the end of the elections, and those who withdrew before or during the elections. I am confident that the motive of all those was sincerity and the desire to serve their homeland. I say to those who did not win that you are our sons, brothers, and comrades. Your sincerity and loyalty to your homeland is equal to that of your colleagues who won.

If anyone of you saw any behavior or acts which violated the constitution and its rules and affected the results of the elections, then he should contest the legality of the elections without any hesitation. It is known that the appeal against the results is submitted to the higher constitutional court within 15 days, starting with the day which follows the announcement of the decree containing the names of the People's Assembly members. This decree was published in the official *GAZETTE* yesterday. Thus, we have plenty of time to allow those who wish to contest to do so. [applause] In accordance with its laws, the higher constitutional court will investigate every complaint it receives and the elections will be held again in accordance with the laws if anything conflicting with legality in any region is confirmed.

During the three previous terms, the People's Assembly formulated several important laws taken from the principles of our people and party and which laid the foundations of life in our country and whose benefits were reaped by large numbers of the people. The people's Assembly also discussed during the previous terms numerous national and pan-Arab issues and exercised a tangible activity highlighting Syria's role on the pan-Arab level within the framework of Arab and international parliamentary unions and through bilateral contacts. We aspire to see more of all aspects of this activity during the fourth legislative term.

Running for election to the People's Assembly is a competition to gain the honor of representing and serving the people within this assembly. In this endeavor, you came to carry out a sacred duty you accepted when you campaigned to continue the course, adhere to the principles in which the people believed and which embodied their interests and aspirations, and defend these principles with honesty and enthusiasm.

The Constitution calls on you to carry out your mandate with honor; it gives you powers to enable you to fulfill the people's interests in implementation of your responsibilities. Practice this authority through continued legislation and control [muraqabah] over the implementation of laws. The responsibility of control

shouldered by your council is very important so give this responsibility the effort it deserves.

The old People's Assembly carried out the responsibility of control through its discussions with the government and through the formation of committees to follow up a great number of matters. This practice, which constituted an advance step, was not enough. It has not achieved its objectives and following up matters was not sufficient. The issues which were supposed to be followed up were not all followed up. The government projects and the discussion on them were no different. The objectives were not reached. This practice is incomplete and many concessions were made. Council members have no right at all to make these concessions in their responsibilities. A number of council members were in the old government. Now, they are glad they are not in the government. [Al-Asad laughs]

Our exercise of responsibility should be complete. We should devote everything we can to carry out our duties. We should not leave the door open for any distortion or gap. The structure will then be firm and solid. We should carry out our responsibilities in an ideal way to please ourselves and to please others as well as to gain and to make others gain.

Gentlemen: As we talk about control as an important part of the responsibilities of the People's Assembly, we should also remember and stress the importance of control in general because it concerns everyone as a citizen of this country. Control means that we should all be reassured that everyone is carrying out his duties to himself as well as to his homeland. If we carry out our duties in every field accurately and honestly, we will surmount many obstacles in our path and we will overcome many difficulties from which we are suffering now. Overcoming our problems does not mean to remain standing where we are, to accept what we have, and to give up our ambitions to achieve the best in carrying out our duties. It means insistence on rejecting this reality.

This is because we want to build our life in harmony with this best example in terms of development, justice, creation, and unique achievements. When the people work armed with the required determination, inactivity turns into activity, negligence into seriousness, hesitation into boldness, and weakness into strength. When the people work armed with the required determination, every bad thing will turn into the opposite. Here I must stress the role of the press and other news media regarding the subject of control. It is a very important role. I have stressed this role from this place in the past. I have stressed this role from this place in the past. I hope that we will perform our duty better than ever. We must be patient regarding control and what it requires of criticism and analysis. We all must be observers and observed, especially since we all in this homeland are observers and observed. We must realize that control does not mean opening fire or killing and does not mean hostility or defamation.

Control aims to find facts and display them before the people. It means finding mistakes and explaining what is correct in order to strengthen it. Control means participation in the work responsibilities. Consequently, it means the translation of cooperation and integration of efforts to achieve the required work. Therefore, control is our right and duty. We are all equal. No

one should be beyond control, because control is the people's weapon and decision. [applause]

By doing this, we will all take part in the battle of the common national life in order to build it with our efforts, sweat, blood, and high collective spirits. Let us understand the role of control information as it really is: a constructive work, an objective search, and a national need to explain facts and achieve the country's progress. None of us possesses the homeland by himself or carries its burdens and tackles its issues by himself, but we all together possess the homeland and all together carry its burdens and tackle its issues. Let information and all of us continue to perform our duties and exercise our rights without hesitation and with awareness and responsibility. Let us combat mistakes and sins in order to build the homeland of progress and socialism. [applause] Brothers, thanks to our great people, we have undoubtedly made many achievements in various fields. We are not here to enumerate these achievements. However, we must point out that we have achieved what we have achieved despite the difficult circumstances through which we have passed, despite all forms of plots which were hatched by imperialist and Zionist circles throughout these years, and despite the hostile Zionist challenges we have faced and are facing and which required and are requiring that we must exert all possible efforts and devote great potentials in order to confront them. We must continue to be alert and vigilant because the issue is related to our homeland and nation and to its destiny and pride. Our people stood fast in the face of all these difficulties, repulsed all forms of plots, crushed fierce plots, and emerged from the conflict against these plots proudly. Our people are now standing as a lofty mountain in the face of imperialist-Zionist challenges represented by Israel and its hostile actions, both past actions and those expected.

We have achieved what we have achieved despite all difficulties. However, we still have ahead of us many great tasks in all fields. The most important task is to continue our work to build a strong economic base capable of meeting and making available people's needs, the requirements of defense, and the progress of development.

We suffer from some economic problems. We all feel them. We must understand that these problems have their objective causes represented by the lack of balance between revenues and expenditures and needs and production as well as by the effects of the world economic crisis on the countries of the Third World to which we belong. But these problems also have their inherent causes that are of our own making. Foremost among these causes is the lack of comprehensive planning and control, a diminishing sense of responsibility, and incorrect utilization of the country's resources.

If the objective causes persist temporarily pending a change in the economic equation, the inherent causes are of our own making from beginning to end. Although the elimination of the inherent causes will not eliminate the objective causes, still it will help reduce their negative, and sometimes painful, effects.

In view of all this, we must pool our physical, intellectual, and psychological powers in order to overcome all these obstacles, first the inherent ones and then the objective ones. This may not

led to immediate miracles, but it will certainly set us on the course of salvation and guaranteed results. We must move from the phase of economic imbalance to the phase of equilibrium and from the phase of overconsumption and excessive imports to meet our needs to the phase of rationalized consumption. I believe that meeting the country's needs through national production calls for implementing the motto of self-reliance. [applause] Creating the circumstances that will make this motto a fact of daily life for all of us. Self-reliance calls for increasing production and reducing consumption. Ignoring either one will not help us achieve our national aim of ensuring a balanced economy and meeting the country's needs. Greater consumption has caused us many problems due to the increase in imports. This situation has set forth a chain of negative economic and financial reactions. The problem has remained unresolved. In fact, it has assumed greater proportions because it is not pursuing the path of a correct solution. It is thus a negative development.

Reduced consumption may displease many of us. However, it is a positive development. It will reduce our need for more imports and foreign currencies and stop the chain of negative economic and financial reactions. In fact, it will gradually strengthen our economy and finances and help achieve a full recovery. When all this is accompanied by a qualitative and quantitative improvement in production, we will guarantee food security, achieve a balance economy, and meet the country's needs.

I must emphasize here that the achievement of this objective calls for the cooperation of all the citizens. We must consider it a battle. I am sure that we are capable of finding the means to wage this battle and achieve victory. [applause]

Here, I am not programming what we should do. Rather I am pointing out landmarks that would help enlighten our path and aims. I am not demarcating a new economic line or a new economic order. In this regard, the situation is stable because we are dealing with the same economic sectors. The public sector is the same with its basic, leading responsibilities in realizing economic and social development, providing the people's needs and the requirements of defense. The private sector is the same. It should play its national role of contributing to economic development and realizing self-sufficiency. The mixed sector is the same. It plays a national role in more than one field of development. We hope that the role of this sector will expand. We have worked and will work to encourage and develop our three economic sectors so that they will work jointly for the development and prosperity of this homeland.

Brothers, the events through which we have passed and the plots to which we have been exposed proved the soundness of our internal front and our people's steadfastness and capacity for confrontation. This does not relieve us from persevering in serious work to close the loopholes and face the difficulties which appear in our midst from time to time. These difficulties are a natural byproduct of life's movement, development, and new requirements. This also does not relieve us of the task of overcoming the difficulties which appear among us and on the soil of our social life — a soil which has become poor or rather which we made poor because we have not worked enough to enrich it and preserve its vitality. Therefore, this soil gave us bad products, which will become much worse if we do not work to improve our

soil. These bad products will cast their shadow over our entire social life if we do not tackle their cause.

Based on these rules, the spots of light should not dazzle our eyes and make us lose our sound thinking. These spots of lights should expand our vision and enhance our intellect so that we might expand and multiply these spots, thus making us as well as our lives richer. Work is the essence of life and the basis of man's progress.

While implementing our plans and programs and endeavoring to strengthen and entrench the tone of our work, we will continue to review all these plans and programs as well as the methods and formulas of work, stemming from the dictum that things should get better in our politics, culture, economy, defense, and other fields. Thus, our abilities will be maintained and will increase, and our steadfastness will be entrenched and will grow so that our performance will be enhanced in facing the Zionist and imperialist plots and their dangers, which threaten our future and destiny and which should never escape our minds. We should not allow any carelessness or allow others to deceive us because history teaches us that many peoples became careless and therefore were deceived. They perished and were wiped out. The moral is before all of us. It is very clear and eloquent.

Zionism is of the opinion that deceiving us and catching us unaware is necessary because its mission of expansion, occupying the land of others, and displacing people from their homes is a very ancient mission. It extends to eternity as defined for them by their God, who entrusted them with its implementation. Let our enemies and those who capitulate for them know that we will confront this colossal heresy and will defend the values of God and man on earth, particularly over our Arab land. [applause]

Brothers, Israel is of the view that in time it will throw the Arabs one after the other into the trap of capitulation into which some have fallen so far. But is there anybody who is unable to see the fate of these capitulators?

Where is Numayri, the Falasha merchant, who sold his people and nation for money and acted as a broker to smuggle Falasha Jews to Palestine? Where is Al-Sadat, who sold Egypt and its decisionmaking? He signed the document of submission and submissively and obediently handed it over to the Zionist dichards so they could make Egypt a Zionist protectorate. There is no Numayri now because the Sudanese people toppled him and are pursuing him. There is no Al-Sadat now because he could not stand in the face of the Egyptian people. Al-Sadat wanted, in signing the document of submission in Camp David, to humiliate this people but failed. Al-Sadat faced his harsh judgment, but the Egyptian masses will continue their struggle to wipe out the effects of the capitulation deal. [applause]

The great Egyptian people who led the Arab struggle against Zionism and all forms of colonialism will never agree to live under Israeli hegemony or lose their national decision and become a lackey of Israeli policy and revolve within its orbit. The Egyptian people will not agree to be under the will of the United States and Israel and transform Egypt into an Israeli protectorate.

I lived in Egypt as a Syrian officer before the unity in 1956. I also lived in Egypt throughout the years of unity as an officer in the United Arab Republic. My life there with Egyptian Army officials and citizens allows me to say that they are among those Arab Army officials and citizens who harbor hatred and hostility for Israel and its designs. They know only too well the ambitions of expansion and hegemony Israel is seeking to achieve. I can also confidently say that they cannot possibly stand by as onlookers as Israel is fighting us and occupying our land and seeks to achieve more.

They will never forget that we jointly fought all wars against Israel and that only recently, 1973, we jointly fought the October war under joint command and that we appointed an Arab Egyptian officer to command the Syrian and Egyptian armies. When we jointly planned to confront Israel, defensively or offensively, we took into consideration the capabilities of the two countries and two Armies on the basis that we are one country and one army. [applause]

On the basis of this reality, a recent reality, is it logical for Egypt to agree to stand on the side of Israel and sign an agreement with it while it is usurping our land and fighting us? This agreement is the Camp David agreement which humiliated Egypt and infringed on its sovereignty. Israel withdrew its forces from Sinai but it did not withdraw its hegemony from Sinai. Egypt did not possess complete sovereignty over Sinai, but was granted limited rights in Sinai which are worthless when compared with the massive concessions and the serious restrictions which Israel imposed over all of Egypt.

In exchange for withdrawing forces from Sinai, Israel imposed, with the approval of the Egyptian ruler, its hegemony over Sinai and all Egypt through the imposed chains. Israel also separated Egypt from its historic role and placed it in a position hostile to its genuine position historically, spiritually, and physically. Israel imposed all this without assuming any burden, but spared itself of the large human and material burden it shouldered while its forces were present in Sinai. I am talking about a recent reality in which we participated as one country. This period of history may not be as important as our old common history or as important as the role of Egypt during that time when we together fought against all invaders who tried or who truly invaded this Arab territory. The Egyptian people will only side with us and we will only side with them. Nobody should expect that people to separate from their history and character. Our spiritual, material, historical, cultural, and human relations with Egypt are so strong that no ruler nor the United States and Israel can break them or place them in oblivion. It is impossible to put the history of people into oblivion. [applause]

The Egyptian people and forces will break the Israeli chains and we will meet as before in defense of our principles, dignity, and interests. We will be one hand and one force. Egypt together with the Arab nation will not allow Zionism to turn our countries into Israeli protectorates and to impose its will and decision on us.

The successive incidents in Egypt assert that Egypt will remain the great Egypt of history. [applause] Nobody can minimize the role of Egypt. The incident of Sulayman Khatir [applause] is not an individual act. Khatir was not insane as the official report

stated. The martyrdom operation carried out by the Egyptian hero 'Ali Tulbah Hasan against the Israelis [applause] in southern Lebanon was not an individual act. Hasan sent a message to his family and his Egyptian fellow citizens explaining the objective of his operation against the enemy.

The martyrdom operation carried out by the Egyptian hero Hasan Salim Muhammad [applause] together with his Syrian colleague hero Mahmud murshid Sulayman [applause] against the Israelis in southern Lebanon — in which a number of Israelis and their agents were killed — was not one of individual behavior. The hero Hasan Salim Muhammad sent a recorded audiovisual message to his fellow citizens in Egypt explaining his view of the conflict with Israel and its ambitions, as well as his view of Egypt and its role.

These heroic acts, which some Egyptians carry out in Sinai and which other Egyptians carry out in southern Lebanon against the enemy, are not fleeting individual acts that express only personal desires. They express the conscience and desires of the Egyptian people. The heroism of these men is a symbol and expression of the heroism of the Egyptian people. These acts affirm the latent anger in the hearts of the Egyptian people. Undoubtedly, what is going on in Egypt these days is part of the latent anger of the Egyptian people. Such an uprising, which engulfs the whole of Cairo, Al-Qalyubiyah, Ismailiah, Asyut, Suhaj, and other places and in which the Army and police are taking part and against which the same Army and the same police, including tanks, artillery, and air force are fighting, is a genuine popular uprising. [applause] It is both wrong and unjust for anybody to belittle its importance or distort its aims. Such a great and wide-scale uprising cannot be ignited by a trivial cause. Only the national causes can do such a thing. The Egyptians have a cause for which they have risen; namely, the cause of Egypt's freedom, and of Egypt's will, which Camp David is usurping.

It is Egypt's historic role, which the Egyptian people refuse to concede just because Al-Sadat approved this concession. It is the Camp David problem and its repercussions on the Egyptian arena. I greatly wish that Brother Husni Mubarak could stand in front of all the Egyptian masses ...

I have often said that I harbor only good feelings toward Husni Mubarak. I knew him in the past as a man; when I knew him before he was in power and as an officer, he was just like the other Egyptian officers, a good man at heart, a nationalist despising the Israelis and their plans, and working, like his colleagues, to fight the Israelis when the suitable circumstances permit. I met him more than once when he was vice president. I found that he was unchanged. Based on this knowledge, I say that I wish that Brother Husni Mubarak could stand in front of the entire Egyptian people and tell them: These are the Camp David accords. I tear them up in implementation of your desire. [applause] At that moment, Husni Mubarak would be a great Egyptian hero and a great Arab hero. At that moment, we will be together in the same position and in the same trench and we will be one great force. Attempts to exaggerate and create fears in Egypt that such action would lead to the occupation of Sinai by the Israelis are dubious attempts.

Tearing up the Camp David accords would achieve Egypt's

actual control and sovereignty over the Egyptian Sinai. [applause] I tell those who spread these fears in Egypt and the Arab homeland: If you have good intentions, then the opposite of what you say is the correct thing. Egypt now does not possess its own decisionmaking. Egypt now cannot do what it wants in Sinai although it is Egyptian territory. Moreover, Egypt cannot do what it wants inside other Egyptian territories. The national Egyptian decisionmaking is now shackled by the Camp David accords. In order for Egypt to restore its independent decision-making and regain its full sovereignty over all of Egypt, including Sinai, it must tear up the Camp David accords. Is it not sufficient proof that Egypt has not regained Sinai when they attempt to convince Egyptian citizens, and maybe some Egyptian officials, by saying that if you do so and so or if you deviate from the Camp David provisions then Israel will take Sinai back?

I light of this, where is Egyptian sovereignty? In return, if Israel deviates from the Camp David accords, what can Egypt take? Let them say in answer, if Egypt violates the Camp David accords, Israel will take Sinai back, so what will Egypt take if Israel violates the Camp David accords? Moreover, is there any state on earth that accepts such conditions on part of its national territory? I do not believe that there is an independent state in the contemporary world which can live under such conditions imposed by Camp David on Egypt. Moreover, why can Israel take Sinai back if the Egyptian politician or citizen violates or tears up the Camp David accords?

First, Egypt is their land and Sinai also is their land and they have the right to act with and on these lands without any foreign interference. No one outside Egypt has the right to restrict this right or these rights. Second, why can Israel reoccupy Sinai? Egypt is the land of 50 million Egyptians and throughout history Egyptians have never hesitated to defend their national issues or to defend the Arab region's causes in general. Therefore, who has said, and how can we agree with him, that the Egyptian people fear to confront Israel? Why they are trying to depict Israel as being a predatory monster the confrontation of which is useless, whether in the present or in the future, as they say?

These people are either defeatists or fifth columnists. We are sorry to see defeatists and fifth columnists in the ranks of this nation. These lies will not deceive the Egyptian people and Army no matter how long it takes. The Egyptian Army fought Israel for many years. Throughout history, we and the Egyptian people and Army have confronted great invasions against this area — Egypt, Syria, and other Arab countries. We confronted these invasions for decades and even centuries. In the end, thanks to our common struggle, sacrifices, and bravery, we defeated these invasions and there is no trace of them now on our Arab soil. Therefore, why should Israel and its invasion be different while we are now greater in number, better equipped, and richer? We cannot be less brave, courageous, and faithful, and we will not, God willing. [applause]

The Lebanese people are going through a deep internal crisis that has weakened their position. We and others have tried for years to help the Lebanese people overcome this crisis. However, despite this weakness, the Lebanese people will not give Israel a single tiny piece of paper that might prejudice their patriotism, sovereignty, and freedom. [applause] The Lebanese people, who

are small in number, have chosen to confront the enemy and to reject any compromise. They continued to fight and they succeeded in canceling what Israel and the United States wanted to impose on Lebanon. What they wanted to impose was another Camp David agreement. The Lebanese people have thus forced the Israelis to withdraw from a large part of their territory. They will, eventually, expel the Israelis from every inch of Lebanon. [applause] If this is what the Lebanese people have done despite their known circumstances, is it not possible for Egypt — a country that is great through its people and history — to do the same? How can they convince us or convince the Egyptian people that fear is inevitable when it comes to a possible confrontation with Israel? They embellish such talk by saying that Israel has the United States behind it.

Israel has U.S. support in Lebanon and everywhere. The United States is behind Israel everywhere. The United States supports Israel against Syria. Even when it votes against terrorism, the United States cannot be in harmony with what it says about terrorism because it does not agree to condemn Israel. The United States resists condemning terrorism while declaring day and night and appealing to the world to combat terrorism. Regarding the rights of nations, the nations which own these rights are miracle-making nations. History has confirmed this. The history of Syria, Algeria, and Vietnam has confirmed this. They say that the United States supports Israel. The United States itself fought in Vietnam. It was a direct party fighting the Vietnamese people. The Vietnamese people's insistence on defending their rights and inflicting defeat on the enemies — the United States — enabled them to achieve their objective not because they Vietnamese people are stronger than the Americans. The United States is a superpower and has become a great nation now with a civilization that is leading this world. However, right is always stronger. [applause]

The Egyptian people have numbers, the equipment, history, traditions, right, and belief. How can such people be afraid or be frightened? Once again, I wish that brother Husni Mubarak could stand in front of the entire Egyptian people and tell them: These are the Camp David accords. I tear them up in implementation of your desire, that Egypt's freedom cannot be bought or sold, and that the will of Egypt cannot be restricted by papers signed by a man without the consent of Egypt's real history and the true will of the Egyptian people. That day will be the day of Egypt and the Arab masses when anger is transformed into happiness, the killings are transformed into security, hatred is transformed into amity, and exasperation into relief. I advise the political leader in Egypt not to look at the current events in the Egyptian cities these days and assess them from the standpoint of the possibility or impossibility of gaining control over these events. This is not the important viewpoint. What is more important is that these events are deep popular expressions of anger which sometimes subside and sometimes explode and will continue in this manner until the situation is settled in harmony with history and the will. The occasional repetition of popular uprisings and subsequent developments will make future solutions more complicated and very different.

The heroic Lebanese people are embodying history and will in the south and will never bargain with them. Israel roars, threatens, occupies, and kills. However, what remains of the

people will be the entire people.

But whatever remains of the people will be all the people. They might kill nine but the tenth will remain as ten and not as a single man. Southern Lebanon is the conscience of the nation. Therefore the nation will stand by it. Israel kills many Lebanese, but to no avail because the Lebanese and the Arabs no longer fear Israel's battles and fighting. They no longer fear to die as long as they defend right and themselves.

Martyrdom is sought by the majority of the masses. It has become the immortal, priceless medal. Men and women are facing and fighting Israel in great numbers not limited to southern Lebanon or the Lebanese border. South Lebanon is the Arabs' south. The fighting there is the Arabs' fighting. The harm done by Israel's aggressions will not be less than the harm it will sustain. Men from everywhere can go to the South. They want to go to the south. Weapons from everywhere will be transferred to the south. Any loss of these weapons will surely be made good. [applause]

Experience has shown that the fighter who believes in his cause will carry out his mission regardless of the obstacles. We support Lebanon, particularly in the south, by word and deed. We have proved that and we will continue to prove it. We hail southern Lebanon and the Lebanese nationalist front. We will remain with you on this road to the end.

We salute you, O our brothers in the occupied Palestinian territory. [applause] We highly praise your heightened struggle and affirm that it is the correct path toward liberating the will and regaining the land. We are with you and we will remain with you until your will is liberated, your land is restored, and your state is established. We will always be with the steadfast strugglers who adhere to their rights. We will never be with the capitulationists who despair and who induce despair in others. We have confidence in you, brothers. Our struggle is one and our cause is one. Rest assured that victory is ours and time is on our side, contrary to what some people say. [Applause] O brothers and sons in the Golan, be assured because your homeland is in good condition. You should not fear for the Golan because 12 million Syrian citizens are capable of regaining the Golan. [applause] we have no worries or doubts about this. If the Israelis work to put the Golan within their borders, we will work to put the Golan in the middle of Syria and not on its borders. [applause]

They should remember Begin's letter to Al-Sadat before the latter's visit to Jerusalem in which he said that the enemy always came to them from the north. The opening of fire by Israeli security men in your villages the day before yesterday which your people all over Syria heard will only increase our hatred for this historical enemy and augment our determination to fight it through to the end. History will record that the Golan was the climax of the disaster for the Israelis. [applause]

Brothers and sons, your steadfastness is received with appreciation and pride by your masses in Syria. You are beloved by all your brothers and fellow citizens. We will meet with you again. We send our love and greetings to all of you — men, women, children, old men, and youths. [applause]

Gentlemen, as we talk about many of our important issues and about what faces us, we believe that our great people are capable of giving and confrontation. Our people will certainly attain their lofty objectives because the potential of the determined and faithful people is unlimited. We must remember that there are friends who support us in our lofty struggle — friends in Islamic countries and in nonaligned countries.

We also have friends who strongly support us in the socialist countries led by the USSR. [applause] From this place, I greet the USSR's leadership and peoples. I also greet the socialist bloc countries. I also greet our friends in the Islamic and nonaligned countries. At last, I greet you, O brothers, members of the Assembly, wishing you success in your duties.

Glory be to our people, glory to our martyrs, and peace be upon you.

Cabinet Reviews Political, Economic Situation

*JN262009 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 26 Feb 86*

[Text] Damascus — The Council of Ministers met under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1000 today.

During the meeting, an important political review of current developments in the region was held.

The Council of Ministers listened to a report by the foreign minister on some Arab contacts. It also heard a report from the minister of transportation on the results of his talks in Amman.

During the meeting the economic situation in Syria was also reviewed in detail.

The review included government measures to encourage national industry, to expand the fields of industry and agriculture through effective cooperation between the public and private sectors, and to continue on the road to growing dependence on national production to meet the needs of local consumption and to eliminate all forms of smuggling violations, which are far from the sense of responsibility toward the national economy.

The Council of Ministers stressed the need to increase and diversify agricultural and industrial production, to encourage various forms of investment, and to meet the country's needs.

The council stressed that the implementation of these measures will strengthen the national economy and embody the positive points related to its security, strength, and continuous development.

The Council of Ministers then discussed a draft decree related to forming the general authority for remote-sensing [al-hay'ah al-'ammah lilistish'ar 'an bu'd], which will be connected to the Council of Ministers and which aims at surveying natural resources in Syria and collecting, analyzing, classifying, and storing technical, economic, and scientific data. The Council of Ministers approved the aforementioned draft decree. It also approved several other matters.

AL-BA'TH Cited on 'Armed Popular Upheaval' in Egypt
JN271007 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Damascus, 27 Feb (SANA) — Under the headline "A New Earthquake Hits Camp David," *AL-BA'TH* comments on the Cairo incidents and the armed popular upheaval against the Mubarak regime and the treasonous Camp David course. *AL-BA'TH* says: It is only natural that Egypt is experiencing what is happening now and what it has experienced since the conclusion of the Camp David accords. These accords isolated Egypt, removed it from its Arab environment, divested Egypt of all its potentialities and capabilities, and made the Egyptian people suffer from the specter of heavy debts which reached more than \$30 billion. The gangs who thrived under the open-door policy exploited the Egyptian people. The agent regime deprived them of their pan-Arab affiliation while Israel harmed their national dignity and the United States confiscated Egypt's decision-making and transformed it into a powerless satellite revolving in its orbit.

AL-BA'TH stresses that the Mubarak regime, which has offered

many concessions to Israel, is no longer confident that it can contain the resentment and control the situation. The Egyptian regime probably sees every Egyptian soldier as another Sulayman Khatir and every Egyptian gun as a weapon aimed at it. The Egyptian regime also senses the daily escalation of the popular upheaval in every city, village, and plant. This is certainly what made Israel and the United States blatantly interfere in Egypt's security and military affairs out of their fear that the situation may get out of their control.

AL-BA'TH adds: However, the Egyptian masses and their national forces, which have become well versed in the struggle against Camp David, cannot be contained or checked. They cannot but avenge their dignity, Arab affiliation, and sovereignty on their territory no matter how fierce the U.S.-Israeli conspiracy against them. The Al-Jizah eruption and what followed it are only the prelude to more widespread eruptions that will be like earthquakes that will topple Camp David and its symbols and restore to Egypt its brilliant Arab identity. This is the irreversible course of history.

Demjanjuk Arrives, Transferred to Ayalon Prison

TA280948 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0932 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Nazi criminal Ivan Demjanjuk arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport from the United States a few minutes ago after being extradited by U.S. court authorities. Demjanjuk is now on his way to Ayalon Prison in Ramla. Our correspondent Hagay Hitron reports from the airport:

Less than 3 minutes passed from the moment Demjanjuk stepped out of the El Al jumbo jet until he got into the special security vehicle. The meeting between him and the Israeli Police officers took place halfway down the ramp. The officers, Alex Ish-Shalom and Ya'aqov 'Enav, and the Ukrainian interpreter, Izia Sobelman, spoke to him. Demjanjuk was handcuffed, but not to his guards, and that is how he walked toward the vehicle. He was wearing a brown suit and a light shirt and was unshaven. We were told that he sat near the entrance to the business class compartment, near the door, and was kept from sight by a curtain.

Peres Praises Mubarak in Remarks to Egyptian Charge

TA271954 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met this evening with Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, and said he is convinced that President Mubarak will rapidly overcome all the problems in his country. A short while ago the prime minister spoke before a rabbinical convention at the Jerusalem Moriah Hotel, saying Israel's heart is with the Egyptian people and leadership.

[Begin Peres recording, in English — in progress] ...leadership. Let's not forget that the problems that Egypt is facing, like many of us, are of human nature, are of economic consideration, and none of us has but the best and sincere wishes to President Mubarak to meet the challenge, to overcome it, and to show, as he did show in the past, that his leadership can keep Egypt together on the road to negotiate the objective difficulties that this nation is facing, and that his presidency is a guarantee for a better economy in Egypt, and for the continuation of the peace strategy in the Middle East. [end recording]

High 'Sources' Criticize Reaction to Egyptian Crisis

TA271215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] In Jerusalem, sources in the Prime Minister's Office criticized the reaction of Jerusalem political sources to the crisis in Egypt and their analysis of the effect this will have on the Tabah talks and other bilateral matters. The sources in the Prime Minister's Office said that the motive behind these remarks is odd and Israel wants the crisis in Egypt to be resolved. All other matters, at this point, are marginal, said the sources in the Prime Minister's Office.

Tabah Talks To Be Held As Scheduled in Cairo

TA280949 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
28 Feb 86 p 1

[By military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] The talks between the Israeli ministerial directors general and Egyptian officials will be held as scheduled next Tuesday at the Mena House Hotel in Cairo. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry yesterday invited the Israeli and U.S. delegations to attend the meeting as scheduled.

Observers see this invitation as a sign that President Mubarak has succeeded in regaining control over the current centers of ferment and feels confident enough to summon the U.S. and Israeli delegations to Cairo. It should be noted that part of the Mena House Hotel was burned down during the riots in Cairo and the accommodation of the members of the delegations is not yet clear unless the Egyptians complete the repairs in the hotel by Tuesday.

The intention is to conclude the political package deal between Israel and Egypt and to submit these conclusions to the respective heads of state for their approval at the end of this round of talks.

Unrest in Cairo Not To Affect Relations

TA271214 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
27 Feb 86 p 1

[By 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Director General of the Prime Minister's Office Avraham Tamir, who heads the Israeli delegation for talks with Egypt, believes that there is no reason to fear that the unrest in Cairo will have a negative effect on Egyptian-Israeli relations.

Tamir told HA'ARETZ that the possibility of postponing the departure of the delegation to Cairo, originally scheduled for next Monday, has not been raised. "You should not be surprised if we leave as planned. We are in the midst of contacts toward solving all the problems in relations with Egypt, including Tabah, so that from this point of view I am not worried," he said.

Tamir emphasized that Egypt continues to adhere to its policy of preserving peace with Israel, and suggested that Israel cease presenting demands to Egypt and instead set up a fabric of relations on the basis of the existing agreements. Tamir noted that the problem in Egypt is domestic. "Perhaps some of the Egyptian elements which are currently active rely on other foreign elements. Every extremist element is also extremist in its attitude toward Israel," he emphasized. He believes Mubarak will be able to contain the riots, but after he does that he will step up supervision of the extremist elements in the opposition which have abused the liberal policy he has embraced despite his awareness of the risk involved. He believes that the Egyptian Administration will now change its democratic attitude toward extremist elements.

Peres Warns Al-Qadhdhafi Not To Attack Israeli Planes

TA280525 Jerusalem Domestic Service In Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has warned the Libyan ruler that if he tries to attack Israeli airplanes he will pay the price for it. This price may be the last one Al-Qadhdhaf might be able to pay, Mr Peres said. He was addressing visiting rabbis in Jerusalem.

Rabin on Conditions for Talks With W. Bank Notables

TA271702 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 26 Feb 86 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] AL-QUDS has learned that at 1430 yesterday a meeting was held at the Civil Administration headquarters in Bet El, attended by 30 notables from the West Bank, in which Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin talked about the current situation and Israel's view on resolving the Palestinian problem. Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of activities in the territories, General Dr [as published] Efrayim Sene, head of the Civilian Administration, and a number of advisers were also present at the meeting.

Rabin said that Israel would like to conduct talks with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation on the basis of four principles:

1. Any resident of the West Bank or Gaza Strip can participate in this delegation without reservation.
2. Israel would like the talks to be bilateral.
3. Any Palestinian outside the territories may take part in the talks on condition that he is not a member of the PLO.
4. Israel does not accept UN or Soviet participation, but acknowledges the necessity of granting the United States a special role in these talks.

With regard to the speech by King Husayn and his declaration on halting political coordination with the PLO, Rabin said: We noticed that the speech contained positive and constructive points regarding the Palestinians, particularly residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Rabin also discussed the daily life of residents in the occupied territories, and said: There are two problems: First we need to raise the standard of living of the residents; and second, we need to provide them with the opportunity to run their own affairs as far as possible. He said: There is only one thing that will determine our disposition to implement these two matters — security considerations.

Rabin added: We have allowed the residents to bring unlimited amounts of money across the bridges, and we have also given permission for the establishment of a bank, but Jordan has rejected this. For our part we will allow the establishment of any economic, medical, or development project if a study shows that its initiators can see the project through.

GPO Issues Disclaimer on Rabin Statement

TA281120 [Editorial Report] The Jerusalem Government Press Office in English on 27 February issued the following bulletin:

"Defense sources state: The comments attributed to the defense minister regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which were quoted in his name in *THE JERUSALEM POST* of 27 February 86, were quoted inaccurately."

This is the text of the bulletin and no further details are supplied.

Pro-Husayn W. Bank Delegation Leaves for Jordan

TA272125 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] A large delegation of Judea and Samaria residents left today for Jordan to express support for King Husayn. The delegation includes approximately 300 residents of the territories who want to make it clear to King Husayn that the negative reaction heard in the territories to his last speech does not reflect the opinion of all the residents.

Spanish Government Protests Ships' Detention

TA271550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] The Spanish Government has submitted its first diplomatic protest to Israel since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries 1 and 1/2 months ago. The Spanish deputy foreign affairs minister summoned Israel's ambassador to Madrid, Shmu'el Hadas, and protested the detention of two Spanish merchant ships by Israeli Navy Boats off the Lebanese coast. The two ships were allowed to continue on their way after checks were made to see that they were not carrying arms or ammunition.

Disappearance of 3 UNRWA Workers Noted

TA271126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Three UNRWA employees have disappeared in Lebanon. A spokeswoman for the Agency says two Palestinian officials and one Lebanese driver have been missing since Tuesday. The spokeswoman added that there was no knowledge of their whereabouts or whether the three had been kidnapped. The left-wing Lebanese newspaper *AL-SAFIR* says the three were seized at a Christian militia checkpoint about 25 km north of Beirut. The paper says the men were driving in a unmarked car from Tripoli. UNRWA spokeswoman said she had no details of this and did not want to make any accusations.

Explosion Near Ben-Gurion Airport, No Casualties

TA280710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0658 GMT
28 Feb 86

[Text] An explosion took place a short time ago at a bus stop at the exit from Ben-Gurion Airport near the old Petah Tiqwa-Lod road. There were no casualties. The security forces are on the scene and are looking into the incident.

IDF Searches Site of Clash With Terrorists

TA271219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] IDF units this morning searched the area where IDF soldiers had encountered a terrorist squad last night, as a result of which one IDF soldier was killed and four wounded. Our military correspondent Shmuel Tal reports that the clash occurred in the vicinity of Jabal Basil, not far from the village of Yatar, a notorious place in the security strip.

Labor Anti-Rotationists Said Gaining Ground

TA280705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
28 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondents Roy Isacowitz and Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The future of the national unity government grew increasingly precarious yesterday, as anti-rotation sentiment made significant gains within the Labour Party and Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir prepared for discussions today that may touch on the contentious issue of economic growth.

One hundred members of Labour's central committee yesterday asked that the full committee be convened to vote on a motion calling for the dissolution of the government and the holding of elections.

Labour Secretary-General Uzi Bar'am is seeking to head off the request for a meeting, which would be held in two weeks' time. But unless he can persuade some of the 100 committee members to reconsider, he will be required under party rules to convene the committee.

Former MK [Knesset Member] Mikha'el Bar-Zohar, who initiated the motion, said yesterday that the government had done as much as it is capable of doing. Labour must therefore come clean and call elections, he said.

Absorption Minister Ya'akov Tzur, a leading member of Labour's "rejectionist front," said Labour must deliver a clear ultimatum to the Likud: either it opts for "true partnership" by accepting the establishment of the ministerial committee, or the government will fall.

Labour can no longer sit in a government in which it is not a partner to economic decision-making and which applies a policy detrimental to the workers, Tzur said.

Meanwhile, Peres and Shamir are due to confer today on Labour's demand that a special ministerial committee be established, with Peres at its head, to oversee the growth stage of the economic recovery plan.

Shamir is expected to reject the idea, in line with the decision taken Wednesday by the Likud ministers to oppose the committee plan. It will then be up to Labour to either moderate its demand or inflate the issue into a full-blown cabinet crisis.

While the latter option appeals to several Labour ministers, it could prejudice the granting of government aid to Labour movement concerns, such as Solel Boneh [ailing construction company] which are on the verge of bankruptcy. Labour may have to choose between its political and commercial interests.

Labour and the Likud have spent the past two days arguing over whether growth is still an issue, and if it is, in whose court the ball resides. Bar'am declared yesterday that the ball was in the Likud's court until the party made a definite decision, that should come today at the Peres-Shamir meeting.

The growth dispute could be further exacerbated by several bills due to be tabled in the Knesset plenum next week. The first is the proposed law forbidding contact with terrorist organizations, known as the anti-PLO law.

The Labour representatives on the coalition executive have agreed to support the bill, but over a dozen rebels have announced their intention to oppose it. Such a vote would complicate decision-making in the executive.

A more serious split could come over Tehiya MK Ge'ula Kohen's bill to impose Israeli law in Judea and Samaria. The bill was withdrawn at the last moment on Wednesday but is likely to be tabled next week.

Several Likud members are reportedly eager to support the bill, a move likely to be used by Labour to charge that the coalition agreement has been violated.

Shamir will tell Peres this morning that his party is solidly unified in its opposition to the Labour demand for a special ministerial committee to oversee economic growth.

"What Labour decides (in light of the Likud's rejection of its demands) will indicate whether or not it is seeking a pretext to bring down the national unity government," a top Likud minister told THE JERUSALEM POST. "The very fact that the Labour central committee may take up a proposal to disband the coalition next month is itself a bad omen for what the party has in mind."

Sources close to Shamir, meanwhile, reacted angrily to Bar'am's assertion that Shamir presents one position in his contacts with Peres, but adopts a much tougher one in front of the Likud ministerial forum. One source branded this as part of "the assortment of very transparent falsehoods circulated by Labour politicians in recent days. The aim is clear. They want to drive a wedge in the Likud and set us fighting among ourselves."

ALGERIA

Tripartite Conference Appeals to OPEC Members

P2271343 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French

19 Feb 86 p 6

["Text" of communique issued in Algiers by Algerian, Libyan, and Iranian Foreign, Oil, and Finance Ministers: "Urgent Appeal To Restore Market Stability"]

[Text] In view of the recent unjustified instability in the world oil market, resulting from political pressures, the Algerian, Libyan, and Iranian foreign, oil, and finance ministers met in Algiers on 17 and 18 February 1986. This tripartite ministerial meeting follows the one which took place in Tripoli on 2 and 3 February 1986 between these three countries' oil ministers.

The three delegations think that the current situation in the international oil market which is having a negative effect on the economies of the oil-exporting countries is not the result of market forces, but a consequence of a planned strategy aimed at undermining the achievements of the exporting countries and eroding the revenues necessary for their economic and social development.

In this context the three delegations express their regret and are demonstrating their anxiety to those parties which have contributed to the deterioration in this situation.

They also think that OPEC is not the only target of these strategies, but that they are also aimed at depriving the Third World countries of their sovereignty over their natural resources.

Referring to the OPEC rules, to the solemn Algiers declaration in 1975, and to the March 1983 OPEC resolutions which call for the defense of a price structure guaranteeing stable revenue, the three countries think that these resolutions remain binding and consequently call on all member-countries to strictly abide by all OPEC decisions and resolutions contributing to an improvement in the situation in the market.

They reaffirm that the only way of safeguarding the oil-exporting countries' higher interests is to defend the price and purchasing power of oil.

Stressing the importance of the role of OPEC which has contributed to the development of all the oil-exporting countries and the world economy, the three delegations think that OPEC unity implies united action with a view to safeguarding common interests.

They call on the member-countries to refrain from any individual action and to shoulder their responsibilities in strengthening solidarity within OPEC by collective actions.

Consequently, all the member-countries ought to abandon the use of price mechanisms based on the market and the production policies which have contributed to surplus supplies thus producing a drastic fall in prices, return to the official prize system and

adopt a production policy in accordance with the March 1983 OPEC resolution in order to absorb the existing surplus.

They urgently appeal to the non-OPEC countries to join the efforts made by the member-countries and to share with them the responsibility for restoring stability to the oil market whose current deterioration is affecting their economies.

A united OPEC is highly beneficial for the world economy and hence short-term considerations aimed at destabilizing the organization are bound to have serious consequences for the world economy and financial stability.

In view of the serious nature of the situation and to take adequate measures to stabilize the oil market through broad consultations, the three countries call on the other oil-exporting countries to hold an emergency ministerial meeting to attain this objective.

LIBYA

JANA Editor Replies to Weinberger on Gulf of Sidra

LD281020 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland

in Arabic 0215 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary has reiterated U.S. allegations that the Libyan Arab Gulf of Sidra is part of international waters. Asked during a CNN television network interview why he did not defy the Libyan Arab decision that the Gulf of Sidra was part of Libyan Arab waters, he said that his forces had done that in the air and we have not said that we were going there. He reiterated the U.S. Administration's allegations that they could enter the Libyan Arab Gulf of Sidra anytime they wish.

The JANA political editor has commented on this statement, saying that the officials in charge of the U.S. Administration have made us accustomed to such naive lies for the sake of saving their faces, following their abortive attempts to defy the Libyan Arab people and the commander of their revolution in the Mediterranean. He affirmed that never has the U.S. Administration with its fleets and aircraft dared to come near the Libyan Arab Gulf of Sidra or our territorial waters and airspace since their prohibition to foreign forces. This is because they realize the seriousness of the challenge of the Libyan Armed Forces and the commander of their revolution.

He reiterated that if the dreams of the U.S. defense secretary and other U.S. officials about entering the Gulf of Sidra were ever to become reality, the whole world should rest assured that the Libyans would turn the White Sea [The Arabic name for the Mediterranean] into a red sea of blood and into a battlefield in which all communications, trade, and tourism would be destroyed and their revenge would then be frightful and would affect any country whose territory is used for attacking them, or to support their attackers. We serve notice to the world.

Egyptians Called Upon To Join Popular Revolution

LD280049 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0013 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Unscheduled announcement — broadcast in progress]

[Text] To all Egyptian students; to all the Egyptian farmers; to all Egyptian workers; to Egyptian soldiers and officers; to men and women in Arab Egypt:

You must come out in these immortal hours — the most glorious in the history of the great Egyptian people and the great Arab nation. You must come out of your homes to the streets and join the popular revolution. By this action you will write a glorious page for the Arab and Islamic nation, and defeat the United States and the Zionists in Cairo, al-Maadi and Hilwan, in Dumyat, Suhaj, Ismailiah, and Alexandria — in all the villages of beloved Egypt. You must march by the thousands, indeed by the millions, to the area of the radio [station] to occupy it. Those who will stand in your way will definitely be trampled under the feet of the marching, rebellious people.

General People's Congress Resumes 27 Feb

LD271547 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT
27 Feb 86

[Text] al-Bayan al-Awal, Jumada Thani 17, Feb 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The General People's Congress has continued this morning for the third day running its sessions of its eleventh regular meeting in the city of al-Bayan al-Awal (Benghazi) to formulate the resolutions of the basic people's congresses which were passed at their 3rd regular meeting for the year 1395 (since the prophet's departure) corresponding to 1985 AD.

The sub-committees of the General People's Congress, viz., on the follow-up of resolutions, budgets, the internal policy and general reports, general affairs, laws and external policy have all listened to the readings of the resolutions passed by the basic people's congresses and observations regarding the items on the agenda of the meeting so as to finalize their formulations.

Congress Resolutions Detailed

LD272156 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1719 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Proceedings of the 11th ordinary session of the General People's Congress at Ghar University, Benghazi — broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] 5. To call for the Mediterranean Sea to be a lake of peace, and to rid it of foreign fleets and bases; to form a front comprised of anticolonial forces in the region for the purpose of a joint struggle to achieve this goal.

6. To launch a political and information campaign among the international public opinion to charge the United States and Zionism with the responsibility and consequences of any aggression, and the outcome of extending the scope of that aggression,

and for not halting this aggression in view of the threat to international security and world peace by an all-out war.

7. To delegate the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to initiate moves with the aim of implementing joint defense treaties and agreements and to intensify contacts with the regional and international states and organizations to inform them of the situation, its dimensions, and its ramifications.

8. To delegate the general vocational congresses with the task of contacting the unions, associations, and federations in various countries, and their international organizations, to explain the dimensions of the U.S. plots against the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

9. The basic people's congresses salute Syria and Iran, sister and friendly countries, and the organizations, liberation movements, and progressive parties that stood on the side of Jamahiriya against the vicious imperialist assault and which condemned the positions of some of the reticent Arab regimes.

10. To call for the establishment of a unified command among the Jamahiriya, Syria, and Iran.

11. The basic people's congresses salute the positions of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community in challenging the imperialist plans against the Jamahiriya, and endorse the development of friendship and cooperation to strengthen the front of progress and peace to defeat the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plans, the target of which is the Arab homeland and its central cause, Palestine.

12. To develop relations with the European countries that did not submit to U.S. pressure to economically boycott the Jamahiriya.

13. To endorse support for the liberation movements in the world and solidarity with the peace movements in Europe, and the blacks and Indians in the United States.

14. To call for the convening of an international conference to specify the concept of terrorism that misleading U.S. propaganda has linked with the struggle for freedom.

Within the framework of the emergency session.

Second, the freezing of Libyan Arab deposits and funds in U.S. banks.

The basic people's congresses considered the measure adopted by the U.S. President to freeze Libyan Arab deposits and funds in U.S. banks. The people's congresses debated this action, which threatens the destruction of economic and trade relations among the countries of the world, considering it a dangerous precedent that harms the sovereignty and rights of states. They have decided the following:

1. To condemn the decision and to consider it a dangerous international precedent. They call on the international community and its various bodies and organizations to challenge this

terrorist behavior adopted by the leader of international terrorism, the United States.

2. To work with every means to retrieve the Libyan Arab deposits and funds.

3. To boycott U.S. goods and to call on the Arab countries to boycott the United States economically and to refuse to cooperate with it.

This is the framework [siyaghah] of the emergency session: [Some discussion among delegates is heard, but subject matter is not clear]

7. [as heard] The foreign policy within the same framework, the formulation of the report of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

The basic people's congresses considered the contents of the report of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and they expressed their satisfaction with bureau's efforts. They have decided the following:

1. To continue the present efforts and to endorse further efforts to cement relations among peoples.

2. To endorse the right of the Libyan Arab people for fair compensation as a result of planting mines and the destruction they suffered during World War II.

3. To effectively work through international channels to abolish the right of veto which is considered an unjustifiable privilege in international relations.

4. To preach the "Green Book," a goal which all foreign contacts [as heard] must work to achieve.

5. To call to transfer the headquarters of the international organizations to countries committed to the issues of just international causes, and to transfer the headquarters of the Arab organizations to Arab countries committed to pan-Arab causes.

6. To work to convince the Islamic countries to break off their relations with the Zionist entity and to challenge those African countries that restored relations with the Zionists.

7. To strengthen the alliance with the progressive forces in the world.

8. To take interest in following up on the implementation of agreements designed to strengthen unionist steps.

9. To continue to work to bring down the agreement of humiliation and capitulation — the Camp David accords.

Debating the case of Arab unity.

The basic people's congresses once again endorse the importance and the necessity of realizing Arab unity, and working to achieve this through every means. Until an Arab popular, revolutionary, socialist, and progressive jamahiri regime is established, the basic

people's congresses accept unity between two or more regions, whether it is established on the bases of integration or merger, in stages or immediately, providing that it leads to a comprehensive Arab jamahiri regime. It becomes inevitable to commence the revolutionary unionist action by every means and in partnership with the revolutionary forces, which are the Arab revolutionary committees in the regions that do not accept unity, or abrogate it. The People's Congresses demand that the countries that are signatories to the unionist charters adhere to the pledges they made.

Third, reviewing the results of the brother leader's project to achieve Arab unity.

The people's congresses salute Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, for his continuous initiatives and efforts for the achievement of Arab unity since 1 September 1969. The people's congresses stress the following:

1. Insisting on achieving Arab unity in any form and by any means.

2. Continuing the initiatives and efforts relentlessly.

3. Saluting the Arab leaders who responded to the brother leader's initiative.

4. Warning the regionalists, and those who are languid and hesitant that we will ally ourselves with the living forces in their countries to hasten the day of the establishment of unity through revolution.

5. Forming a committee or committees for more contacts with the Arab countries concerning the unitary project of the brother leader in order to reach practical measures with the countries that are serious in pursuing unity in any agreed form.

Fourth, reviewing the results of the brother leader's visit to the fraternal and friendly countries.

The basic people's congresses in their third regular session for the year 95 since the death of the prophet [as heard], equivalent to 85 AD, reviewed the report about the results of the brother leader of the revolution's visit to some fraternal and friendly countries and decided the following:

1. The basic people's congresses salute the efforts of the brother leader of the revolution in his visit to some fraternal and friendly countries, and express their complete satisfaction with what has been achieved of results.

2. The basic people's congresses stress the importance of more visits to Arab countries to bring forward the day of Arab unity.

3. The basic people's congresses call for exploiting these visits for achieving more cooperation between the African countries and for the establishment of joint economic and cultural structures to enable the African countries to get out of the colonialist hegemony.

4. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison should be commissioned to follow up their implementation.

Fifth, discussing relations with the countries that unilaterally severed their relations with Libya, such as Britain, Tunisia, and Iraq.

The basic people's congresses stress that permanent relations are with peoples, and not with governments. Therefore, the basic people's congresses decide the following:

First, Tunisia:

1. Condemning the ruling regime in Tunisia for its shameful stances toward the Libyan Arab people and its futile attempts to create problems with them in order to cover up its chronic internal problems.

2. Condemning the ruling regime in Tunisia for its biased and deceptive propaganda campaign against the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership. The aims and purposes of these campaigns has become clear for our fraternal people in Tunisia more than the other peoples of the Arab nation and the world.

3. Condemning the ruling regime in Tunisia for expelling the Libyan Arab families who were resident in Tunisia for generations and confiscating their properties and assets, and demanding the restoration of their rights by any method and from the concerned quarters.

4. The Tunisian regime has no right to expel the employees of the Arab League General Secretariat and the representatives to the Arab League. This matter might make us revise the residence of the Arab League. The congresses also blame the Arab League General Secretariat for its negative stance toward this matter.

5. Calling for the implementation of the Djerba unitary statement.

6. Condemning the Tunisian regime for sheltering some stray dogs.

7. If the Tunisian ruling regime retreated from its previous stances, then the congresses would not object to the continuation of a dialogue. Otherwise, there is no escape from an alliance with the revolutionary forces in Tunisia.

Second, Iraq:

1. Condemning the fascist Ba'th regime in Iraq for sheltering and assisting the stray dogs, whom were found guilty by courts in the Jamahiriya for crimes they committed, and calling on that regime to extradite them.

2. Condemning the fascist Ba'th regime in Iraq for their biased and deceptive propaganda campaigns against the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership, and demanding that the Ba'th regime should stop these campaigns immediately.

3. Condemning Iraq for violating the Baghdad summit resolutions by contacting and cooperating with the capitulatory regime in Egypt, and calling on the Ba'th regime to end all contact.

4. Supporting and consolidating the revolutionary forces in Iraq.

5. For revolutionary and strategic reasons, the people's congresses stress their support for the popular Islamic Revolution in Iran against the fascist Ba'th regime in Iraq.

Third, Britain:

1. Condemning the British Government for sheltering the enemies of the people's authority of the Jamahiriya and demanding that the British Government should stop protecting them.

2. Demanding an end to the deceptive propaganda campaigns against the Jamahiriya and its revolutionary stances.

3. Demanding the release of the Libyan Arab citizens who are in British prisons.

4. Because of the positive British stance within the framework of the EEC and not submitting to U.S. pressure to boycott the Jamahiriya, the people's congresses do not object to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison holding a dialogue with the British authorities about the above-mentioned matters, and then restoring relations with Britain. The people's congresses stress, however, their right and duty to chase the stray dogs wherever they might be and to punish whomever might protect them or give them help and support. The government and regimes who want to establish good relations with the Jamahiriya and who want to preserve their interests will have to take that into consideration.

Sixth, backing the popular revolution in the Arab homeland, and confronting imperialist conspiracies.

The basic people's congresses discussed at their third ordinary session for 1395 AD, the issue of backing the popular revolution in the Arab homeland. They decided the following:

1. Backing the popular revolution in the Arab homeland so that the Arab masses may be able to rid themselves of all forms of exploitation and persecution, as required by the era of the masses.

2. The basic people's congresses adopt the programs and commitments laid down by the pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab homeland, and bears all the material and moral consequences deriving from them.

3. The basic people's congresses emphasize that the popular revolution in the Arab homeland must continue until a comprehensive Arab unity of the masses is realized.

Seventh, care for the Arab minorities abroad.

The basic people's congresses decide that care should be given to Arab minorities abroad. In this context, they decided:

1. There is a need to define how contact should be made with Arab minorities through the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.
2. Attention should be given to expatriate experts by facilitating their entries to the Jamahiriya, the land of all Arabs.
3. Opening an Arab fund for helping Arab minorities abroad through the Arab League.
4. Paying attention to the basic people's congresses abroad.
5. Acting so as to link Arab expatriates with the problems of the Arab nation.
6. Acting so as to fight Zionist infiltration and Western cultural degeneration through the opening of ideological seminars for expatriates and encouraging them to return to their original homelands.

Eighth, continuation of the Jamahiriya's relations with the Arab regimes, and reviewing the material assistance extended to some Arab states.

The basic people's congresses reviewed at their third ordinary session for 1395 after the demise of the prophet, corresponding to 1985 AD, the question of the Jamahiriya's relations with the Arab regimes, and reviewing of the material assistance given to some Arab states. Aware of the contents of the memorandum [not further identified], they stressed that relations with the Arab countries are of a fraternal nature, a matter that serves the desired objective of the Arab nation: liberation and unity. They noted that these relations must be developed in all domains, except with those regimes that recognize the Zionist entity. The Basic People's Congresses also underlined the need for assistance to be confined to the Arab states and organizations committed to carrying arms against Zionism and imperialism, and rejecting surrender and subjugation.

Ninth, backing the anti-imperialist liberation and peace movements.

The masses of the basic people's congresses have discussed the clause concerning the backing of the anti-imperialist liberation and peace movements in order to spread the Jamahiri concept. They stressed that support and backing should be given to the anti-imperialist Jamahiri liberation movements, after ascertaining that authenticity and credibility, in accordance with available means.

Tenth, review of debts owed to the Jamahiriya and ways of recovering them from other states.

The basic people's congresses have reviewed the question of debts owed to the Jamahiriya and ways of recovering them from other states. They decided:

1. Emphasizing the need to recover these debts by continuous follow-up and obliging debtor states to pay back the debts either in cash or in kind in the framework of balanced goods exchange, or in services in the context of projects of the development plan.

2. Limiting the assistance given in the form of cash loans, and confining them to investment projects that serve the interests of the Jamahiriya, and, in this regard, guidelines must be laid down in the future.

3. Cooperating with the states having financial commitments to the Jamahiriya in accordance with their respective positions to the Jamahiriya, and temporarily exempting the fraternal and friendly states that are currently unable to pay back these debts until these states are to pay back these loans.

4. Obliging the states that have changed their policies toward the Arab states to pay back their debts. This should be done through legal means.

5. Mandating the General People's Committee to take the necessary measures to recover the debts owed to the Jamahiriya from other states.

Eleventh, following up the problem of and compensation for the Italian occupation of Libya.

The basic people's congresses have followed the issue, and, while they underlined their previous decisions in this respect, they made the following remarks:

1. They stress the need for Italy to shoulder its historic responsibilities regarding the removal of mines, and the handing of maps and special plans for minefields.

2. Italy must act so as to clarify the fate of the Libyans taken prisoner from Libya to Italy.

3. Italy must be obliged to pay compensation for the period of its occupation of Libya.

4. The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison must be charged with following up the implementation of these decisions, and it must be explained to the Italian Government that, in the event of a lack of response on its part to these just historic demands, the basic people's congresses would be obliged to take adequate measures, in addition to the legitimacy of every victim to take revenge and act as he deems fit.

Twelfth, laying down conditions for selecting members of the people's bureaus abroad and staff working in them.

The basic people's congresses have acquainted themselves, during their third ordinary session for 1395 after the demise of the prophet, corresponding to 1985 AD, with the conditions that must be met by the members of the people's committees of the people's bureaus and brotherhood bureaus abroad and their staff. They have adopted these conditions and added the following:

1. Those selected for the people's bureaus and brotherhood bureaus abroad, and the staff working in them, must undergo cultural and training seminars in order to guarantee the inculcation of the basic principles of popular liaison in accordance with the Jamahiri concept.

2. Among the conditions for selection that must be met by the

candidates, there must be a report submitted by the people's committee of the candidate's place of origin to the Basic People's Congress that conforms to the details furnished by the candidate.

3. University qualifications can be overlooked, and, if necessary, experience can be accepted as sufficient.

4. The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison must abide by these conditions in appointing staff for foreign liaison bureaus abroad. Furthermore, there must be a commitment that the number of employees abroad must be dictated by the nature of the work.

5. The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison must present periodic follow-up reports on those selected and the extent of their commitment to the activities assigned to them by the basic people's congresses had selected them.

6. Restricting the authority of sending people to work in the People's Bureau and the fraternity bureaus abroad to the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison.

Thirteenth, a report about the smuggling of the Falasha Jews to occupied territories.

The basic people's congresses read the report about the smuggling of the Falasha Jews to the occupied Arab territories. The basic people's congresses salute the firm, principled, and revolutionary stance that was adopted by the historic leadership of the Great Al-Fatih revolution toward the deposed lackey Numayri and his collapsing regime, the stance of exposing him and inciting our popular masses in Sudan who responded by revolution.

The basic people's congresses decided the following:

1. The basic people's congresses condemn all the regimes that participated in the smuggling of the Falasha Jews. This should be explained to the African regimes that should be warned against carrying out such actions because they violate Arab national security.

2. Stressing the necessity of submitting a comprehensive and detailed report to the basic people's congresses about this issue and those who participated in it so the basic people's congresses can issue the appropriate judgment and decision. This should cover events through the trial that is taking place in fraternal Sudan, for this is a pan-Arab issue.

3. Working towards fighting the Zionist infiltration of Africa. This will contribute to stopping the spread of the Zionist cancer in Africa. This should be done through the OAU and the Arab League.

4. It is necessary to determine the Ethiopian stance toward this issue, and explaining this stance to the People's Bureau Foreign Liaison.

Fourteenth, the ratification of treaties and agreements between other nations and the Jamahiriya during 1985 A.D.

The basic people's congresses were informed about the treaties and agreements between the Jamahiriya and other nations in 1985 and they ratified them. They stressed the necessity of implementing the remarks of the basic people's congresses concerning these treaties and agreements.

French Envoy Asked To Clarify Remarks on Chad

LD281456 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, 28 Feb (JANA) — An informed source in the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison refutes the statement made by Christian Nucci, the French minister delegate to the external relations minister in charge of cooperation and development, who said that in the countries of the African sahel, especially Djibouti, Libya is currently carrying out a recruitment campaign for what he called the Islamic corps fighting Chad. The source said that this statement is false and has no basis. The source also said that the French ambassador to Tripoli was summoned to clarify what is meant by Nucci's statement.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Algeria

LD280046 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 17, Feb 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This morning in the city of Tripoli a protocol between Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Algeria was concluded containing an expansion in the scope of commercial exchange, heavy industries, complementation in motor-car industries and the establishment of joint firms between the two sisterly countries.

The protocol also includes the forming of joint technical committees to study a variety of joint cooperation fields between the two countries especially the heavy industries projects such as bases, light transport vehicles, diesel engines, axles, boxes of change of heavy transport equipments, trucks and aluminium industries.

Additionally, the protocol specifies the establishment of 4 joint firms in the field of drilling for oil, the digging for water wells, building and construction, geographical activities and oil production and exploration.

The protocol also includes the forming of joint technical committees to study a variety of joint cooperation fields between the two countries especially the heavy industries projects such as bases, light transport vehicles, diesel engines, axles, boxes of change of heavy transport equipments [as received], trucks and aluminium industries.

The protocol also includes items on installing joint projects in the sphere of petrochemical industries.

It has been signed by the secretary of the People's Committee for Planning and Economy in charge of oil whilst from the Algerian side it has been signed by Mostefa Benamar, minister of commerce.

JANA Reports GUNT Minister's Appeal to OAU
LD272319 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1040 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Bardai, 27 Feb (JANA) — The Chadian GUNT led by Goukouni Oueddei asked yesterday the OAU to shoulder its responsibilities with the aim of finding a suitable and rapid settlement to the internal conflict in Chad.

Brahim Mallah, information minister in the Chadian GUNT, pointed out that considering the fact that since the conflict is between Chadians it is not possible to find a solution to it except among the Chadians themselves.

Brahim Mallah described the request, which was presented by the rebellious clique in Ndjamena to the OAU in order that it includes on the agenda of its expected ministerial session the so-called Libyan intervention, as a big lie and a pretext for French-American intervention in our internal affairs. He also said that the responsibility for the internationalization of the conflict will be fully placed on the shoulders of the rebellious clique in Ndjamena which calls for war and endeavors to internationalize the internal conflict.

He emphasized that the GUNT warns all non-African forces against any military intervention in Chad, because this will lead only to the prolongation of the Chadian people's ordeal, and to the complication of the operation of seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict.

He mentions that the GUNA has officially informed the OAU and world public opinion of its desire to participate effectively in any initiative that aims at finding a peaceful settlement in Chad under the supervision of the OAU.

MAURITANIA

President Makes Statement on Return From PRC
LD280018 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
 2300 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Lieutenant Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and president of the Republic, and his wife and accompanying delegation returned to Nouakchott from the PRC a few moments ago at the end of an official visit.

On his return journey, the president stopped over in Karachi, Abu Dhabi, Khartoum, and Sabha in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

In a statement to the national press, Lt Col Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, said:

Allow me first of all to express our sincere gratitude to the Chinese officials and the people for the warm reception and hospitality with which I and the accompanying delegation were accorded during our visit to the PRC.

As you know, last July was the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the PRC. This official visit which I paid between 20 and 27 February, was a good opportunity for enriching the joint cooperation between our two countries. We reviewed in depth the issues of Mauritanian-Chinese cooperation. We were satisfied with the agreement of our views. Mauritanian-Chinese cooperation is a wide field. As an example, we discussed fields which are very important, such as health, agriculture, maritime and water sub-structure, and vocational training. This visit will undoubtedly consolidate this cooperation.

As you know, the PRC presented our country with 3 billion ouguiyas on reduced interest. This concerns a loan without any interest on a long-term basis. This loan will primarily support the implementation of the economic and financial reform program for our country. The PRC also gave our country aid of 2,000 tons of grain. This aid represented the feelings of the Chinese people and leadership toward the problems of food security. In addition to all that, we have widened the sphere of cooperation. Mauritanian-Chinese cooperation has huge potential, which promises a great future for this cooperation. In this concern, Mauritanian-Chinese cooperation in the field of fisheries might develop in the future.

The fruitful talks which I had with PRC President Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and secretary general of the CCP Hu Yaobang, confirmed to me that the Chinese side has adopted good measures [as heard]. Therefore, I have to express my gratitude for the technical aid presented by China to our country which is characterized with seriousness and strength.

For all these reasons, I can assure you that Mauritanian-Chinese cooperation is in the best possible form and that it promises a prosperous future.

My visit to the PRC enabled me to become informed about the giant achievements of the Chinese people in [words indistinct]. The economic reform and the open door policy has given the Chinese people [word indistinct], and we hope that our Chinese friends will achieve new victories in their struggle for development.

During my visit to the PRC, I had talks with Chinese officials about the international situation. I would like to tell you that I was very much impressed with the sincere wish of the Chinese leaders for peace. We have reviewed all our joint concerns about the focus of tension in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. We have seen agreement of views on these issues. We also realized that the two countries believe in consolidating the South-South cooperation, which will lead to a new push forward for the North-South dialogue.

In conclusion, my visit enabled me to [word indistinct] the strong friendship relations which bind our countries, and the [word indistinct] character of Mauritanian-Chinese cooperation.

MOROCCO

FRG's Genscher Reaffirms 'Close' Relations

PM271505 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French
16 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "We Are Determined To Give New Momentum To Our Economic and Political Cooperation"]

[Text] Ahmed Osman, speaker of the House of Representatives, received Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Marrakesh on Friday. The audience took place in the presence of Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Abdelkader Benslimane, Moroccan ambassador in Bonn; members of the official delegations; and members of the German press accompanying the West German foreign minister.

The talks related in particular to Moroccan-German bilateral relations and the possibility of strengthening them.

Ahmed Osman took this opportunity to discuss his recent visit to the FRG and stressed the excellent nature of relations between the two countries.

Following a luncheon given in his honor, attended in particular by Abdellatif Filali and Abdelkader Benslimane, the West German foreign minister left Marrakesh. Before that, Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave a press conference at which he said that during his talks with His Majesty King Hassan II "the close friendly relations which bind the two countries were again reaffirmed."

"We turned our attention," the West German foreign minister said, "to the stability which should reign, taking into account the fact that this sea does not separate us but unites us."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher added that in keeping with this, relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the FRG, be it at the level of bilateral relations or Morocco's relations with the EEC, should be developed and consolidated. He stressed that this bilateral cooperation relates to both political and economic spheres and he thinks it should make a major contribution to the region's stability.

"Among the positive results of this visit," the West German foreign minister said, "we should note our desire to encourage the German 'private' sector to invest in Morocco."

Hans-Dietrich Genscher also announced that German aid for the development of the agricultural sector, the rural world, and the artisan sector in Morocco will be "considerably increased." He added: "We hope that the German-Moroccan economic commission will meet soon to study opportunities for greater German investment in Morocco and also greater involvement in that country."

"In any event," he said, "we are determined to give new momentum to our economic and political cooperation."

The West German foreign minister also said that he exchanged views with Moroccan officials on political problems of common

interest. He also paid tribute to Morocco's responsible role in the search for a peaceful solution to the problem of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

"I think that the proposals made by the Fes summit conference and the U.S. President are steps in the right direction and can be reconciled. Similarly, greater support should be given to the efforts made by His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan in this sphere."

In regard to negotiations between Morocco and the EEC, the West German minister said: "We are going to make all the necessary efforts to ensure that relations between the EEC and Morocco reflect the high standard of our political relations."

In reply to a question on the Gulf war, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that His Majesty King Hassan II and the West German Government hope that "this conflict will not spread because that would be very likely to affect the region's stability." "I explained our policy on the Gulf states to his majesty the king," he said, "and I explained to him that we are one of the EEC countries campaigning for a cooperation treaty with the Gulf Cooperation Council."

SUDAN

Taj al-Din Warns Against Violence, Party Arms

JN271044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Khartoum, Feb. 27 (SUNA) — The Armed Forces will counter any violence that may occur during the implementation of democracy practices in the country, TMC deputy chairman said. Gen Taj al-Din, quoted by the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* in today's issue, said preserving security, stability and constitution of the country was at the top of the Armed Forces duties. Therefore, he went on saying, it would repulse any offence threatening democracy process.

Taj al-Din, who was apparently referring to some bloody events that occurred recently in some separate parts of the country and of which certain political parties were blamed, however dismissed that political parties would resort to violence.

After 16 years dictatorship elapsed, the country is now rejoicing a new phase of democracy, Taj al-Din said. Therefore, he argued, some tensions were expected, but, he said, would gradually disappear in elections phase and after parliament formation, which is due to inaugurate the real beginning of democracy practice.

As for current efforts sustained to hand over arms allegedly possessed by some political parties, he expressed hope that all parties would respond to the appeal and hand over their arms or otherwise, he warned, the security authorities would take legal measures towards this matter.

National Alliance Officials Back From SPLM Talks*JN281040 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 28 Feb 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Feb (SUNA) — The National Alliance delegation comprising Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Husayn and Mahdi Mukhtar 'Uthman returned here from Addis Ababa last night after reaching positive results with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) representatives led by John Garang. The National Alliance General Council will hold an emergency meeting at 1800 on Sunday to consider the joint statement agreed upon between the two sides so that it can be announced simultaneously in Addis Ababa and Khartoum on Monday.

The preliminary dialogue between Garang and the alliance is expected to begin on 15 March regarding the constitutional conference. This was stated by a responsible source in the National Alliance.

Chadian Armed Robbers Attack Citizens in North*JN271510 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Feb (SUNA) — Groups belonging to the armed Chadian (Badayat) tribe have attacked citizens inside the Sudanese borders and in the markets of the Al-Junaynah area of Sudan. These groups have slaughtered citizens on roads and policemen in public markets in an attempt to terrify citizens.

The governor of Northern Darfur Province has appealed to the transitional government to move quickly to stop what he described as the shedding of Sudanese blood resulting from the attacks carried out by these groups. He pointed out that the citizens have begun to sell what they have to obtain rifles in order to defend themselves and confront the armed robbery carried out by these Chadian groups. He said that the province's authorities have spared no effort to contain armed robbery. [Words indistinct] that the robbers do not appear in one area, but in various areas and that they use various tactics. He said that they have even attacked markets in the daytime while brandishing guns.

The governor pointed out that the robbers enter the markets and order the citizens to put what they have on a piece of cloth they lay on the ground, and that the citizens can do nothing but obey

their orders. The governor explained that the (Badayat) is a purely Chadian tribe and that [words indistinct] exploiting the presence of some of their personnel in the area, but the province's authorities have rejected that. The governor called for political action with the Chadian Government to put an end to this.

Rebels Claim 57 Government Casualties in Gogrial*EA280754 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Nile Battalion last Sunday, 23rd February 1986, raided Gogrial Garrison and killed 14 government soldiers and 12 policemen. One APC was destroyed and six more government soldiers were wounded.

In another development, 16 government soldiers were killed on Monday, 24th February 1986, when the SPLA forces raided Gogrial for the second time. Two policemen were also killed and seven government soldiers were wounded in the second raid. At this juncture, close sources to the SPLA in Gogrial have informed Radio SPLA that one major of police, Chuol Dip, and three other soldiers have escaped to an unknown destination. Earlier, on 15th February 1986, one Land-Rover station-wagon was captured in good working condition.

TUNISIA**Bourguiba Sees Off Gabonese Delegation 27 Feb***LD272317 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Summary from poor reception] The Gabonese president and his accompanying delegation left Tunis today. He was seen off by President Bourguiba and senior officials. A joint statement was released following the conclusion of the visit, which stressed that the visit falls within the framework of the two countries' distinguished relations.

The Gabonese president's visit to Tunisia was crowned by the signing of four agreements between the Republic of Gabon and Tunisia in the fields of trade, customs, and aviation.

UGANDA

Museveni Appoints NRM District Administrators

EA280026 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Excerpts] President Museveni has appointed 24 special district administrators to represent the National Resistance Movement [NRM] in various districts.

In a statement issued in Kampala today, President Museveni said the prime minister is the process of giving out guidelines demarcating the responsibilities of the special district administrators, district commissioners, administrative secretaries, (?registrars of committees) and chiefs. In the meantime, however, the main task of the special district administrators should be to organize and mobilize their respective districts politically, following the political line of the NRM, form committees everywhere and ensure that the rights of the citizens are protected. These special administrators should report to the NRM Secretariat next Tuesday [4 March] for briefing.

FDA Troops Reported 'on Rampage' in Tororo

HK270724 Hong Kong AFP in English
0656 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Kampala, Feb 27 (AFP) — Troops of the Federal Democratic Army (FDA), allied to President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) in Uganda, have gone on the rampage in the eastern town of Tororo, looting, raping and harassing civilians, the weekly *DIGEST* newspaper reported here Thursday.

The FDA was transferred from camps just east of Kampala to the Tororo barracks over 160 km (100 miles) away earlier this month after the group switched alliances and abandoned the military council ousted by President Museveni last month.

The FDA has generally been undisciplined compared to Mr Museveni's NRA, and last year there were complaints about its

conduct in Mukono District neighbouring Kampala. Residents said that the fighters had been involved in cattle rustling and robbery.

"Troops stationed at Tororo have gone on the rampage and are terrorising the civilian population", the *DIGEST* reported.

It said among the houses looted by the FDA troops in the area were those of former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Akisofeli Ogola and that of a police officer, a Mr. Okecho.

"The FDA is the military wing of the Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEMU), which is represented on the Uganda cabinet by David Lwanga, its chairman.

DPRK Embassy in Uganda Denies Role With Okello

LD271150 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
27 Feb 86 p2

[Article by Kampala correspondent: "North Koreans Not Helping Basilio Okello"]

[Text] Reports that eight North Korean military instructors are helping the defeated and fleeing troops of the former Uganda Army led by ousted Army Chief Lieutenant-General Basilio Okello, have been refuted by the North Korean Embassy in Kampala. It has of late been widely speculated that Basilio Okello, based in northern Uganda, was utilising the services of at least eight North Korean instructors.

Refuting the reports, a spokesman at the North Korean Embassy told this correspondent: "It's the first time we're hearing about all that.... reliable sources had, however, informed this correspondent that eight North Korean military personnel had been seen manning heavy guns in areas Basilio Okello claimed to be still holding. The same sources said that when NRA [National Resistance Army] troops stormed and captured Kampala, the remaining few North Korean military instructors of the original 1,000 brought into Uganda by the former Obote regime fled the city accompanying Tito Okello's forces who were fleeing in disarray.

BENIN

Malian President Traore Arrives for Visit

*AB271540 Parakou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Text] The Beninese people are welcoming a distinguished guest today. President Moussa Traore of Mali is in Cotonou for a friendly and working visit, an act which demonstrates the excellent quality of the relations between the Beninese and Malian peoples. The numerous contacts maintained on the diplomatic level show the determination of the two countries to harmonize their views in order to save our subregion from underdevelopment. Earlier, the visit to Cotonou of the Malian foreign minister at the time of the death of Maman Yokossi [mother of President Mathieu Kerekou] to present to our great comrade in the struggle and the Beninese people the condolences of the Malian people, reflects the keen desire of the two countries to cooperate in total brotherliness and friendship.

General Moussa Traore has thus actually arrived in Cotonou. He was welcomed this morning at the Cadjeoun International Airport by our great comrade in the struggle, President Mathieu Kerekou, the central authorities of our country, and a crowd of militants of the revolution who came out in their numbers to welcome our illustrious guest to the free land of Benin. At the VIP Lounge, President Moussa Traore answered questions from the national press. We will bring you sound recordings of this in our subsequent news casts.

More on Traore Visit

*AB271833 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, today began a visit of more than 24 hours to Benin. During this visit, which was to be a simple visit but finally turned into an official visit, Presidents Moussa Traore and Mathieu Kerekou will hold a series of talks particularly on the cooperation existing between Mali and Benin. It is worth noting that this is first visit of the head of state to the Beninese capital.

For this first visit to Cotonou, of course, there will be many rounds of talks between the two heads of state. Djibril Mboj, could you give us the rest of the program of the visit?

[Begin Mboj recording] In fact, right now, the two heads of state have completed their first round of private talks which will be followed shortly by a ministerial working session. This session will be jointly presided over by our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye, and his Beninese counterpart. Another working session is scheduled for early this evening. Earlier in the afternoon, the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, will meet with the Malian community residing in the People's Republic of Benin. This evening, a dinner party will be hosted in honor of President Moussa Traore by his host, President Mathieu Kerekou.

Meanwhile, the Beninese national daily, *EHUZU*, has fully commented on President Moussa Traore's visit in today's issue. It describes Gen Moussa Traore as a courteous, discreet, and pragmatic man who prefers action over words. [end recording]

President Moussa Traore returns to Bamako at 1655. On this occasion, the protocol office of the republic invites members of the constituted bodies, the heads of diplomatic and consular missions, and of international organizations to be present at the Senou Airport tomorrow, Friday, at 1600. The presidential plane will arrive at 1655.

Libya Funds Camp for Chadian Refugees in Benin

AB272158 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Cotonou, 27 Feb (AFP) — There is camp for Chadian refugees at Seme (Benin), a locality outside the capital, which is being used as a transit center and operated with Libyan counseling and financial assistance. This was stated by a reliable non-Beninese source in Cotonou.

These refugees, who are from southern Chad and most of whom are very young, come in via Nigeria. They receive 500 CFA francs (Fr10) every day and they are "fed into a good physical shape" in that transit camp which serves as a true selection and enrollment center, the same source affirmed.

After a short stay, these young men are flown in hundreds to Libya by Aeroflot or by Libyan airline planes. There, they receive military training and they are then enrolled in the army of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) which is Libya's ally, the source specified.

This information tends to bear out the statements made recently by young GUNT prisoners captured by the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) and published by the press.

Contrary to certain rumors denied by Beninese head of state Mathieu Kerekou, the Libyans (or even the Beninese forces who do not have the means) do not train young recruits for the GUNT army on Beninese soil, the same source told AFP.

BURKINA FASO

CEAO Experts Committees Opens Session 27 Feb

AB271836 Paris AFP in French 1507 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 27 Feb (AFP) — The 35th session of the experts committees of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) opened in Ouagadougou Thursday morning, after the Malian delegation had finally decided to participate in it, thus enabling the deliberations to begin, four days after the scheduled date.

The authorities in Bamako, it is recalled, laid down as condition for their presence at the session the release of about 10 Malian civilian prisoners arrested by the authorities in Ouagadougou a few days before the beginning of the Agacher war, last December, on violence, fraud, and illegal possession of weapons charges.

Those prisoners had been released and flown back to Bamako on Wednesday [26 Feb].

The official opening ceremony was presided over by Damo Barro Justin, the Burkinabe minister of financial resources and current chairman of the CEAO Council of Ministers. It took place in the presence of delegations from all member countries, including Burkina Faso, Mali, Benin, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

In his address, the CEAO deputy secretary general, Mohamed Abdallahi Ould Mohamed Ahmed (Mauritania), said that five experts committees would examine customs and statistics cooperation, the promotion of exchanges and data processing, the agricultural, forestry and animal husbandry situation, the implementation of the Community's projects, the harmonization of the investment codes, and the budget of the 1986's financial year of the organization.

GHANA

Daily Criticizes Nigerian Papers 'Distorted' View

AB271015 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 27 Feb 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* comments on the report in the Nigerian *SUNDAY CONCORD* of 16 February this year on the recent Organization of African Trade Union Unity [OATUU] conference held in Accra. The *GRAPHIC* says the article by the *CONCORD* correspondent who reported on the conference consists of distorted accounts of the informal chat the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, had with delegates after his formal address. And this article was given bold headline saying: Rawlings Hits at Nigeria, Accuses It of Being Agents of Imperialism.

According to the *GRAPHIC*, the correspondent has done a piece of work which will delight those interests seeking to divide the ranks of African nations. The *GRAPHIC* says apart from misreporting, the correspondent broke the code of ethics for [word indistinct] since Chairman Rawlings clearly stated that he was speaking off the record, and as another African worker to his comrades. The *GRAPHIC* notes that no other journalist appears to have broken this confidence apart from the *SUNDAY CONCORD* correspondent. And there is no other record against which to check the accuracy of the report. The correspondent was therefore able to piece together isolated remarks in order to make it appear that Chairman Rawlings was taking the government of Major General Babangida or the Nigerian nation to task. But what Flt Lt Rawlings was doing, as those present would confirm, was pointing out the many ways in which African governments and organizations have at various times allowed themselves to be manipulated as the agents of imperialism. And in fact, the *CONCORD* report served precisely the same purpose, for only 2 days after the report was published, the Nigerian External Affairs Ministry issued a statement expressing surprise at

Ghana's action. Also the report drew nasty remarks about Ghana in the Nigerian media.

It is the opinion of the *GRAPHIC* that the attempt to poison the minds of Nigerians about Ghana and Flt Lt Rawlings is part of the backlash Ghanaians are receiving from the real agents of imperialism. The *GRAPHIC* is confident that there are more than enough men and women of goodwill in Nigeria who are mature enough to be able to see through this latest attempt to undermine the advances which have been made toward a united front in the subregion. The paper therefore calls on the Nigerian press to stop allowing themselves to be used to propagate a false image of Ghana's leadership deliberately planned by those who failed to hijack the OATUU conference in the service of those who do not want to see Africa united.

MALI

IDB Grants \$11 Emergency Aid, Interest-Free Loan

AB271130 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Dr Ngolo Traore, permanent undersecretary at the presidency, received in audience this morning Khalilou Maiga, coordinator of the Islamic Development Bank's [IDB] special program for emergency aid. After the audience, Mr Khalilou spoke to Mohamed Sinfara about what he discussed with Dr Ngolo Traore:

[Begin Khalilou recording] I was received by the permanent undersecretary at the presidency whom I briefed about my mission to Mali which falls within the framework of the emergency aid of the Islamic Development Bank with headquarters in Jeddah, to Sahelian member countries of which Mali is a beneficiary. As far as Mali is concerned, this program is in two parts — one is a subvention which will be used to buy cattle feed and vaccines to help vaccinate cattle which were decimated by the drought. The second part is a loan to be used for small irrigation projects, the acquisition of motor pumps, fertilizer and seeds as well as for studies on underground water sources.

The total amount involved is \$11 million including \$3.8 million subvention and \$7.2 million as a loan without any interest and refundable in 30 years. [End recording]

Civilian Prisoners Exchanged With Burkina Faso

AB271923 Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 27 Feb (AFP) — Fifteen Malian civilians were exchanged for eight Burkinabe civilians in Bamako on Wednesday, two months after the Agacher War between Mali and Burkina Faso over the ownership of this border strip, it was learned Thursday from official sources in Ouagadougou.

The exchange (which has not yet been announced by Bamako) took place between the Burkinabe Government, represented by Financial Resources Minister Justin Damo Barro and the Malian Government, represented by Colonel Ouoleguen in the presence of General Gomis, secretary general of the Nonaggression and

Defense Aid Agreement (ANAD), the same sources disclosed. A cease-fire was signed at the end of December between the two belligerents under the auspices of this organization.

This exchange of prisoners between the two countries demonstrates the willingness of the two governments to normalize their relations after the Agacher War in which Mali and Burkina Faso fought against one another for 6 days at the end of December 1985, observers note in Ouagadougou.

NIGERIA

Chief of General Staff Receives Chadian Delegation

*AB271440 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Text] Nigeria has again expressed concern over the worsening crisis in Chad. Receiving a Chadian delegation at Dodan Barracks yesterday, the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukuwe, said that the federal government is disturbed that the situation will have an economic impact on Nigeria as a result of a movement of refugees. The chief of General Staff stated that Nigeria was convinced that the best solution to the crisis was for all external forces to withdraw from the country. He pointed out that Nigeria had already taken the initiative to bring peace to Chad with the recent mission of the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi to France and Libya.

The Chadian delegation, which was led by the minister of economy and commerce, Adoum Moussa Seif, has brought a special message from President Hissein Habre to President Ibrahim Babangida. President Habre said he was happy that Nigeria had not been indifferent to Chad's problems. He accused Libya of armed aggression which, he said, had constituted a pocket of tension in Chad. The Chadian leader said that his country would be grateful for whatever Nigeria could do to put an end to the crisis.

SENEGAL

Ministerial Level Discussions Begin With Congo

AB251712 Dakar PANA in French 1355 GMT 25 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Dakar (APS-SEN/PANA) — Senegal and Congo began talks today at the ministerial level a day after the arrival

in Dakar of Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who is on a 4-day official visit to Senegal.

The two delegations, led by Foreign Ministers Ibrahima Fall of Senegal and Ndinga-Oba of Congo, are holding the working session at the State House. Opening the deliberations, Mr Fall and Mr Ndinga-Oba underlined the many similarities existing between the two countries in the fields of politics, diplomacy, culture, history, and geography.

Many issues are on the agenda of their working session which is attended by several ministers including Senegalese Minister of Communications Djibo Ka and Congolese Minister of Secondary and Higher Education Daniel Abibi. The latter ministers led the delegations of their countries to the deliberations of the Congo-Senegal Joint Commission which ended last Saturday [22 Feb] and whose recommendations have now been submitted to the ministerial meeting for consideration. At the end of the experts meeting, the two sides had expressed the hope that the bilateral cooperation would be reactivated at all levels: agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, social development, industry, and tourism.

TOGO

Congo's Sassou-Nguesso Arrives on 2-Day Visit

AB271856 Dakar PANA in French 1643 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Lome, 27 Feb (ATOP/PANA) — Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo, arrived in Lome Thursday afternoon. He is accompanied by his wife and a high-powered delegation.

The Congolese presidential couple, which is on a friendly and working visit to Togo, was welcomed at the Lome-Tokoin Airport by its Togolese counterpart.

Featuring on the program of the second phase of the Congolese head of state's visit to Togo is a visit to Kara, the second largest city in Togo. Col Deni Sassou-Nguesso leaves Togo on Friday.

ANGOLA

103 'Bandits' Killed in Three Provinces

*MB271452 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 27 Feb 86*

[Text] The national defense and security forces annihilated another 103 UNITA armed bandits and captured 2 others during operations in the provinces of Bie, Benguela, and Cuando Cubango over the last few days.

During the actions in Benguela Province, 46 people abducted by the bandits were freed [words indistinct]. In Cuando Cubango Province, a number of cattle were recovered which had been stolen from the people and [word indistinct].

Large quantities of war materiel were also captured during these offensive operations of the Angolan national army.

LESOTHO

Chairman Lekhanya Interviewed on RSA Ties, Plans

*MB271355 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
18 GMT 26 Feb 86*

[Interview with General Justin Lekhanya, chairman of the Lesotho Military Council, in Maseru on 25 February by correspondent Kolie van Koller and producer Wickus van Rensburg on the "Network" program presented by Ruda Landman — recorded]

[Text] [Landman] A little more than a month following the takeover of the Lesotho Government by General Justin Lekhanya, this new head of government remains a largely unknown factor. Kolie van Koller and producer Wickus van Rensburg were the first journalists who interviewed this new figure in southern African politics.

[Begin video] [Van Koller] Maseru, 25 February 1986 — a city which about a month ago had to struggle to keep its economic head above water because South Africa applied stricter security measures on its border with Lesotho. Pretoria said the Jonathan government supported the ANC in destabilizing South Africa. Today, about a month after the takeover by Gen Lekhanya, Maseru is a different place. Shop shelves are full, people are doing business normally, and even the traffic lights which did not work during the coup are working again. It seems as if Gen Lekhanya's month-old government is busy trying to bring Lesotho back to ways that the Basotho nation did not experience for the 20 years under Jonathan. Few soldiers and police are seen on streets and ordinary citizens can go about their business unhindered.

Justin Metsing Lekhanya has strengthened his own position in the month that he has controlled Lesotho. On 20 January when he announced the coup on Radio Lesotho, he was in control of this country's paramilitary force but he was not well known among the Basotho and the outside world. Today, things are different. Informed observers in Maseru say that more than 70 percent of the total population in the country support the Lek-

hanya government opposed to the 30 percent that supported the Jonathan regime in its last days. In the past month, Lekhanya has concerned himself with his political objectives, a task which keeps him busy full time every day. As a military man he is very committed to his five adjutants in the council of fourteen, who are his confidants and who support him together with the politicians in the council which has ruled Lesotho since 20 January.

As regards foreign policy and relations with South Africa — very high on the agenda of almost every discussion — Gen Lekhanya has thus far said he is determined to return his country to peace and prosperity, and to succeed in the process of reconciliation and, according to those close to him, his political power is increasing daily and his image in the eyes of the ordinary Basotho is growing.

It is in this building behind us that the coup began about a month ago. After long and intensive negotiations which lasted for weeks, Gen Lekhanya finally agreed to an exclusive interview with "Network". It is the first in the short career of this 48-year-old politician — who is actually a career soldier — with his jovial smile and warm personality.

The general is a soldier to the core and, as he himself confesses, he has a deep love for his fatherland, Lesotho. After working as a clerk in the South African mines in the late fifties, he was able to join Lesotho's police force with the help of private study and hard work. Gen Lekhanya is less friendly towards the Eastern bloc, but realizes that as a member of the Nonaligned Movement, his country was drawn deep into the sphere of influence of Moscow and Beijing by the former government.

[Switches to English] General, your views on the current relationship between your country and South Africa, sir?

[Lekhanya, in English] Relations between Lesotho and South Africa are based on the principles of respect for each other's territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and on good neighborliness and peaceful coexistence. We believe that the mutual recognition of these principles and of our mutual commitment to the peaceful solution of interstate problems through the medium of negotiation must characterize our relations with South Africa. We have taken steps to normalize relations between our two countries on the basis of these principles, and we believe that the situation today is by far better than what it was when we took over the administration of this country on 20 January this year.

[Van Koller, in English] General, what is the current position of members of the Lesotho Liberation Army [LLA] and other political exiles who fled the country under the previous regime, sir?

[Lekhanya, in English] His majesty the king has declared a general amnesty for all Basotho within the country and living outside the country who were persecuted for their political beliefs. We believe that since the new government has taken the initiative to invite all Basotho to come home and participate meaningfully in the development process, the ball is now in their court. All Basotho political refugees are accommodated by the

general amnesty and it is for them to take advantage of it. And this goes for the LLA too.

[Van Koller, in English] What is the current position on the ANC in Lesotho?

[Lekhanya, in English] The position of the ANC is that we abide by international treaties of (?receiving) refugees. We continue to receive a great number of refugees, and they would be accommodated and assisted — for those who would like to settle in Lesotho and (?assimilate) in the natural process of development — but for those who can be a cause of concern for the security of Lesotho and the RSA, we would like to ask them to be resettled somewhere.

[Van Koller, in English] Sir, there is still a very strong Eastern bloc presence in your country. What is your future plan on this?

[Lekhanya, in English] Our future plan has been that we will have multilateral and bilateral relations with all the countries, up until when the Basothos have a right to review relations based mainly on economic cooperation and social and cultural cooperation. I think that this will continue with that right of having to review our relations with all countries. We want to open up, to... [changes thought] we believe in a worldwide community, and we think that there is quite a lot of common ground that can be examined. I will still carry on this road, up until [changes thought] if the contrary could be proved.

[Van Koller, in English] Do you foresee an early conclusion to the Lesotho Highlands water project, now that there is a different government in power in Maseru?

[Lekhanya, in English] This has been a national dream for all Basotho and the Republic of South Africa. The new government will respect all bilateral and multilateral treaties entered into by the previous government, and the Highland water project is not excluded. We are aware of the enormous economic potential the project has for this nation with regard to hydroelectric generation, irrigation, and the much-needed income to finance government operations, and we do hope we are continuing to negotiate with South Africa on the project, and whatever differences exist, we shall iron them out on the negotiation table, and in line with our general policy in trying to get this project into being. We are very keen to see this materializing and coming into being.

[Van Koller, in English] How long do you see a military government having to rule this country?

[Lekhanya, in English] We do hope that politicians who have failed to bring about genuine reconciliation in among the Basotho, up until they have reached a compromise and they have conformed to this principle, to this noble goal, if they can do that soon enough, they will sooner come back to the barracks.

[Van Koller, in English] What is the fate of members of the previous regime?

[Lekhanya, in English] They have been retired, and they are still free. They are all staying at their homes. Of course, there are a

few of them that had to be brought in to clarify a few points that may be interest in the previous administration.

[Van Koller, in English] And Dr Jonathan himself, sir?

[Lekhanya, in English] Dr Jonathan is, well, retired. He is at home and lives well secured there. He is quite happily staying at home.

[Van Koller, in English] And, sir, the future view from your side?

[Lekhanya, in English] My view, really, first and foremost, we would like to establish that reconciliation, true reconciliation, where every Mosotho views another Mosotho, regardless of any political feelings — that is why we have suspended politics. We would like to discard the political quagmire that creates differences and splits (?up the nation). We would like to see one day when every Mosotho sees in every Mosotho a brother and a sister, and as soon as that is achieved, the administration can follow its course.

[Van Koller, reverting to Afrikaans] An important part of his time is also devoted to discussions with businessmen in the country, because investors would like to know the economic direction Lekhanya is going to take as was the case a day or two ago in Maseru, when he addressed about 200 businessmen from South Africa and Lesotho on his economic approach.

[Lekhanya, in English] We are not going to indulge in ill-conceived pseudo-socialistic policies. We are concerned that the entrepreneur should be given a freedom to exercise his skill to the fullest in order that he may realize his maximum level of achievement. We know that it is difficult to create a healthy business climate when the political climate itself is chilly and suspect. We have therefore dedicated ourselves to a situation of complete peace and stability, so that the businessman may go about his daily routine without worrying about things like an unruly youth league, who hangs a sword above his head while a government headed by adults glibly looks on.

[Van Koller, in Afrikaans] The new Military Council has been trying since 20 January to bring about reconciliation among opposition groups. The first step was to release the five opposition members detained shortly before the coup by the Jonathan regime for holding talks in Pretoria on relations between the two countries. This was yet another sign of the sincere attempts to make Lesotho truly free once again. Mr Makalo Khaketla who just a month ago, as leader of the Marema Tlou Freedom Party, was still in prison under the Jonathan government has become minister of justice under the leadership of Justin Lekhanya. We spoke to him on the new leadership in his office, barely 500 meters from the cells where he was detained.

[Khaketla, in English] Well, my attitude is that it ... [changes thought] there could not have been anything better for the Basotho at this very time.

[Van Koller, in English] Why is that?

[Khaketla, in English] Well, because during the past regime, people were most unhappy. There was no freedom. People were

just arrested without cause and detained without any trial, and so people were naturally afraid, you know, of speaking their minds at that time. [end video]

MOZAMBIQUE

Nkomati Accord Implementation Said Up to RSA
MB271231 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
 1100 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Mozambican and South African Governments held talks in Maputo yesterday on the subject of the Nkomati non-aggression accord signed by the two governments a little less than 2 years ago. The meeting was held at the request of the South African Government whose delegation was led by Foreign Affairs Minister Roelof [Pik] Botha. He and the Mozambican side, led by the minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs Jacinto Veloso, discussed questions related to implementation of the Nkomati Accord, particularly security aspects.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the two sides said they had agreed that the Nkomati Accord is of great importance to the peoples of southern Africa and to peace and stability in the region. This would obviously have led to discussions about why the accord is not being fully honored. Observers in Maputo say it is probable that the Mozambican side presented Mr Botha with fresh evidence of South Africa's failure to honor Nkomati.

In recent weeks, groups of armed bandits have crossed over into Mozambique from South Africa to carry out sabotage actions against economic infrastructures and to murder civilians. These groups have then withdrawn into South African territory. Since December, the railway line linking Swaziland to Maputo port has come under repeated attack by armed bandits in areas close to the Swazi and South African borders. A bridge just 8 km from the South African border was sabotaged and the transmission line carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo has been cut by sabotage action twice this year. At the same time there has been a wave of terrorist actions in Maputo Province. Documents captured last August at the bandits' main base in Mozambique showed that South Africa supplied the bandits with explosive devices to carry out urban terrorism.

After yesterday's meeting in Maputo, it was announced that the two sides had drawn up proposals aimed at making the Nkomati Accord work in practice. In this respect, there is not much Mozambique can do that it had not already done. It is up to South Africa now.

14 Killed, 31 Injured in Railway Accident
MB281132 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
 1100 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Fourteen people were killed, 31 others were injured in a railway accident on the outskirts of Maputo last night. The accident occurred at the Machava station west of the city at 2015 last night.

A statement from the Ministry of Ports, Railways, and Merchant Shipping says the disaster occurred when a locomotive on its way out of the station collided with a passenger train which was arriving. The lightly injured were treated at a local clinic while those with more serious injuries were rushed to Maputo central hospital.

A government delegation led by the minister of internal affairs went to the scene of the accident last night to assess the situation. A commission of enquiry has been appointed to investigate the cause of the accident.

NAMIBIA

Seven SWAPO Members Convicted Under Terrorism Act
MB271226 Johannesburg SABA in English 1224 GMT
 27 Feb 86

[Text] Windhoek, Feb 27, SABA — Seven SWAPO members were convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court today on charges under the Terrorism Act, SWABC radio news reports. They were acquitted of charges in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

They are Frans Angula, 28, Norbert Ankome, 25, Alkan Simon, 21, Bernardinus Shikonmgo, 47, Desiderius Ankome, 26, Erastus Utoni, 28, and Vilho Kasilulu, 22.

In a surprise move today the accused admitted guilt to a charge of contravening the Terrorism Act after they had originally pleaded not guilty.

The trial arose from various incidents of sabotage in SWA/Namibia, which the state claimed they had knowledge of or had given their approval to. The incidents included explosions at a meat-processing factory, a soft-drink manufacturing plant, the labour offices at Oshkati in northern SWA/Namibia and a service station at Okatana in April 1984.

Two United States diplomats, Mr Dennis Keogh and Lt-Col Kenneth Crabtree, died in the Okatana blast. The court adjourned until April 16 to enable defence counsel to prepare evidence in mitigation.

Refugees Allegedly Mistreated in SWAPO Camps
MB271730 London BBC World Service in English
 1515 GMT 27 Feb 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The SWAPO liberation movement seems to be in considerable internal trouble at the moment. Ten days ago, senior SWAPO officials claimed that the organization had been infiltrated to the highest level by a network of South African spies and that up to 100 people were being held.

Well, now startling allegations of maltreatment in SWAPO camps in Angola and Zambia are being made from within SWAPO ranks in Namibia. A committee of parents of refugees,

who fled to the SWAPO camps, is making the allegations.

On the line to Windhoek, Julian Marshall asked Erica Beukes of the parents' committee exactly what they claim was going on.

[Begin recording] [Beukes] We are saying that people, our children, and our relatives are maltreated in Zambia and Angola. Many, many of them are either in jail or the camps where they are in such a state that they can do nothing to help themselves to get out of (?it). And we know from letters that we have received that many of them have either fled to the United Nations camps. We've got letters where they say that they can't bear it anymore and that they are scared that they will be killed by the SWAPO leaders. And they've got no other choice but to leave the camps and that there are many, many more of our people who are suffering, who've got no way of getting out and they are appealing to us that we must please help them.

[Marshall] Why are people being maltreated, according to you?

[Beukes] What we would ... [changes thought] I personally know from the SWAPO leadership — especially outside — that they are basically from the tribal elite and then they use, on the one hand, tribalism against other tribes just as a tool to silence any forms of criticism.

[Marshall] Are you saying that, for instance, Ovambos are persecuting Damaras and Hereros simply because ...

[Beukes, interrupting] No, I'm not saying that. I'm saying that many of these SWAPO leaders are from the tribal elites and they are conveniently using tribalism as a tool against members of other tribes but in the meanwhile ... [changes thought] at the same time, many people who suffered in SWAPO, especially in Zambia and Angola, according to our information, are also the Ovambo people and they are in the majority.

[Marshall] How many deaths have there been according to you, as a result of all this maltreatment?

[Beukes] Hundreds, hundreds, hundreds, definitely hundreds.

[Marshall] Now, according to SWAPO, there have been splits within the organization of late, but these are as a result of the discovery of a South African spy network. What is your response to that?

[Beukes] Yes, that's why we've released the statement because it's coincidental that their investigation has just ended when we submitted these documents to the different institutions and to the United Nations and to the different church organizations demanding an investigation. Now, all of a sudden, they come back, they've completed after 2 years (?with their) investigation into these hundred spies. So, we can not accept that now. The coincidence is very suspect. I've been in SWAPO for over 10 years and as a member of SWAPO I've never had the opportunity to choose or to elect any leaders.

[Marshall] Mrs Beukes, you keep on referring to they. How high in the SWAPO leadership do you believe that this goes? Is this all authorized by Sam Nujoma?

[Beukes] (?one thing) that was also a thing that we wanted to know from the people that gave us, you know, these eyewitness accounts. They said that, I mean the maltreatment that was going on in the camps were being done by the military police and they are sort of put in charge of a camp and nobody is allowed to do anything and most of these people like to take the [words indistinct] the words, are stupid, underdeveloped, tribal people who have been given a gun and the power to supervise the camp.

[Marshall] But who authorizes the camp commanders to maltreat refugees, according to you?

[Beukes] Well, of course they are part of that leadership and they must get it then from the leadership outside.

[Marshall] But are we talking ...

[Beukes, interrupting] Then Sam Nujoma must take the responsibility because he parades as the president of SWAPO. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Ambassador to U.S. Says Mandela To Be Released

MB271917 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] South Africa's ambassador to the United States has said Nelson Mandela will be let out of jail although he has not said when. In reply to a question, Ambassador Herbert Beukes has told reporters that Pretoria will let the imprisoned ANC leader out of jail. But once pressed, Mr Beukes refused to give further details as have other members of the staff of the South African Embassy.

In the past, the South African Government has offered to let Mr Mandela go free if he renounced violence or in exchange for the freedom of two Soviet dissidents and a South African soldier captured in Angola.

Government Denies Release Plans

MB280626 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Excerpt] South Africa's ambassador to Washington is reported to have told journalists that Nelson Mandela will be set free, but the Foreign Affairs Department in Pretoria has emphatically denied the report.

In a statement from Pretoria, the Department says Mr Beukes did not say what journalists reported, and that the ambassador outlined certain conditions which would have to apply to Mr Mandela's release.

Pretoria Councillor Threatens Coloreds

*MB271000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 27, SAPA — Municipal security guards rushed to the Pretoria City Council Chamber last night when a councillor stormed out of the chamber, threatening to eject four coloureds, two of them women, from the public gallery.

While one official rushed to the gallery and locked the doors, effectively locking in the four — plus *CITIZEN* newspaper and SABC reporters who sped into the gallery to observe events — guards barred the way to the gallery.

Mr P.J. Rudolph, who was elected to the city council on the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] ticket, but has now moved out of the caucus to become an "independent," appeared to leave the building in a highly resentful state. Mr Rudolph — who faced repudiation by his former benchmates and the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais — was due for a roasting for his widespread "blood and guts" pamphlets.

At two political meetings in the past week — one of the HNP and the other of the Conservative Party — he has distributed thousands of the pamphlets calling on white South Africans to take up arms to defend themselves. Meanwhile this week, the fact also emerged that he was head of a new right-wing organisation called "the movement for liberation and preservation of white South Africa."

Mr Rudolph's reaction yesterday was the culmination of a short debate which started with the HNP opposition moving — and being defeated — that the council go into committee to force the removal of the coloured spectators. Mr Rudolph, immediately after the HNP motion had been defeated, asked that the coloureds be ejected in terms of standing orders. The mayor, Dr Pieter Kruger, said this provision was only for an occasion in which there was a disturbance.

Stalking away from his seat, Mr Rudolph said: "There's going to be one. I am going to start it..."

As he left the council chamber, an unidentified councillor cat-called after him: "You are just a big jaw."

Businessman Warns Against 'Unreasonable Demands'

*MB270900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0847 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 27, SAPA — A blunt warning that South Africa would cut itself off from the outside world rather than give way to unreasonable demands by extremists was given by the chairman of Sanlam, Dr F.J. du Plessis, yesterday.

Dr du Plessis, who is also president of the South Africa Foundation, told the South African-German Chamber of Commerce and industry at a lunch in a Cape Town hotel: "If necessary we will have to go without foreign relations." In an interview afterwards Dr Du Plessis emphasised that he was not advocating a retreat into the laager.

"It would be a very bad situation for us and it is certainly not what I want to happen, but it is possible. I am just warning our friends abroad that they must be careful not to try to force us too far. I am saying that if the alternative is to throw this country to the dogs, we would choose to make a go of the South African situation without foreign relations."

Dr du Plessis said the Rhodesian economy had the highest growth in its history under the Smith government, when sanctions were in force and the domestic manufacturing industry was kept busy with import replacement.

"The total foreign investment in this country has only been four per cent over the past 15 years. I am sure we can manage without that."

Asked how South Africa could manage without essential imports if total sanctions were declared, Dr Du Plessis said sanctions never worked. "You can always get what you want without foreign relations."

Dr du Plessis said he was in fact optimistic about the future of this country and did not think South Africa would have to go it alone. But one must spell out the consequences of certain actions to people and not wait for things to happen before they understand what they are doing."

In his speech Dr du Plessis said that representatives of overseas firms doing business with South Africa had told him they simply wanted "the pressure taken off their backs." But in a country as heterogeneous as South Africa, "there will always be people who want more reform whatever you do." "In South Africa we have people screaming for change who will never be satisfied."

Dr du Plessis continued: "I call on our foreign friends to try and be discriminating about whose pressure they want off their backs." He said that if South Africa gave way to the extremists, "we would be of very little use to our foreign friends."

NP MPC Accuses Journalists of Paying for Unrest

*MB271125 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1114 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 27, SAPA — A National Party [NP] member of the Provincial Council [MPC] has accused foreign journalists in South Africa of paying children "to set people alight."

Mr Jan van der Vyver (NP Albany) dismissed a Progressive Federal Party [PFP] colleague's praise of the media for "correct reporting" on unrest as "a disgrace and the biggest lie ever told in this council."

During the mini-budget debate in the provincial council yesterday, Mr van der Vyver reacted to statements by Mr Jan van Eck (PFP Groote Schuur) on Monday.

Mr van Eck had criticised excessive use of force by police, saying some violence by police had been so severe that it could be ascribed only to "skollies in police uniform." He thanked the

press and international television crews for their "correct reporting."

Referring to the work of the PFP unrest monitoring group, Mr van der Vyver said Mr van Eck and media representatives had walked from house to house collecting statements. "Untested, biased reporting with false perspectives are distributed worldwide."

"It is a fact that these overseas pressmen pay children to throw stones and set people alight to make films. They also give children money to buy fuel to make petrol bombs," he said.

— An affidavit alleging that a policeman told a 44-year-old woman during interrogation that they "had the right" to kill her if she did not tell the truth was read to the provincial council.

The affidavit was one of three read by Mrs Di Bishop (PFP Gardens) during a speech in the party appropriation debate.

FCA Reacts to 'Smear Campaign'

*MB271511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1332 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 27, SAPA — The Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] reacted today to what it called "renewal of an officially-inspired smear campaign" against foreign journalists in South Africa, in that it had been alleged they paid children to commit acts of violence in the country.

The FCA chairman, Mr Andrew Torchia, was reacting in a statement to the accusation by a National Party member of the Cape Provincial Council, Mr Jan van der Vyver (Albany), during the mini-budget debate in the provincial council yesterday.

"The Foreign Correspondents Association regrets the apparent renewal of an officially inspired smear campaign against foreign journalists," he said.

"The intent of such unsupported and slanderous accusations against unnamed persons can only be to mobilise public opinion, and not to discover the truth. South Africa has laws under which such wild allegations can be tested in court. So far, no official has seen fit to do so," said Torchia.

Mr van der Vyver also accused foreign journalists of "untested, biased reporting with false perspectives."

Law Minister Condemns British Envoy's Statement

*MB280651 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Feb 86*

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has described the conduct of the British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberley, in response to the recent violence in the black residential area of Alexandra, as astonishing. Sir Patrick expressed concern at the violence, and later issued a press statement on the matter.

Mr le Grange said in Pretoria that the British Government had apparently conveniently forgotten about the unrest in Brixton, England last year. In this violence millions of rands' worth of damage had been caused. The British Government had been described as racist and more than 220 policemen had been injured in one clash with rioters.

Mr le Grange said that South Africa did not interfere in Britain's internal affairs, and could therefore with justice expect Britain not to do so in this country.

Kangwane Leader To Consult ANC in Lusaka

*MB281355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352 GMT
28 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 28, SAPA — The chief minister of Kangwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, leaves today to consult the ANC in Lusaka, in an attempt to "bring the ANC and Pretoria together" and promote negotiation.

The South African Government has not yet reacted to his trip. He is being accompanied by 19 members of his Inyandza national movement.

"The ANC are extremely important actors in the present and future political scenarios of South Africa," Mr Mabuza said at a press conference today. As chairman of Inyandza, he had received a mandate to meet the leadership of the ANC to "discuss the current unrest situation and the future of this country."

"We believe negotiations for a new political dispensation can be assured and initiated through the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and the unbanning of organisations such as the ANC," he said.

He had not consulted the South African Government on his proposed trip, but they were aware of it. "I have no reason to consult them and I did not anticipate any problems," he said.

He commented that much was made of the ANC's commitment to violence. "But very little is said about renouncing apartheid violence. Should we say that Pretoria should renounce its brand of violence before talking to them? I've spoken to Pretoria and I will talk with the ANC."

He was against all forms of violence, he said. But he would have greater leverage to ask the ANC to renounce violence if he could inform them apartheid violence had stopped. If he was asked by the ANC about his position as a homeland leader, he would make it clear he did not believe in the bantustan system.

He did not anticipate problems with his ally in the South African Black Alliance, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as the alliance consisted of "independent constituent members." Inkatha and Inyandza were totally independent of each other, he said.

While people could have received the impression the rural areas were "relatively quiet and well-behaved," this was not so. Kangwane had recently had its share of unrest centred around their educational frustrations and socio-economic conditions.

All Weekend Meetings Banned in Port Elizabeth*MB281426 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 28 Feb 86*

[Text] The divisional commissioner of police in the Eastern Province, Brigadier Ernest Schnetler, has prohibited the holding of any meetings or gatherings in any hall, building, or pavilion in the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth without official permission. The ban is from 1600 this afternoon to 0800 on Monday morning.

UDF East Cape Official Released in Port Elizabeth*MB271106 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT
17 Feb 86*

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Feb 27, SAPA — The Eastern Cape United Democratic Front [UDF] publicity secretary, Mr Stone Sizane, was yesterday detained briefly and released in Port Elizabeth.

A UDF spokesman said Mr Sizane had been in hiding since the declaration of the state of emergency in July. He was picked up at 2 am in New Brighton yesterday and released this morning.

Detained with him was a trade unionist from the motor assembly and components workers union of South Africa who remained in detention, the spokesman said.

Application To Restrain Zolani Vigilantes Granted*MB271847 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1837 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 27, SAPA — An urgent application for an interdict was granted in the Cape Town Supreme Court today restraining sixteen residents of Zolani township outside Ashton from "operating as vigilantes" and imposing their own curfew. The application was supported by 30 affidavits describing alleged township harassment and violence.

Some affidavits contained allegations of police complicity with vigilantes.

Mrs Miriam Tyhalisisu, a 64-year-old widow, said trouble started when "old men" assaulted boycotting pupils on November 4 last year. She said the men visited homes later, accompanied by police, with a list of children who were then taken into custody.

She saw a child being assaulted, she alleged. Another child, six years old, showed her a bruise allegedly caused by a police sjambok.

Every evening since then a siren sounded about 9pm, and residents had been warned by men who patrolled with kieres that they would be assaulted if caught outside after the siren was activated.

Mrs Tyhalisisu said the men, who called themselves the "amasolomzi" (the location's eyes), drove about in an administration board patrol van, she said.

"The police know that the curfew is enforced," Mrs Tyhalisisu said. "I have seen the police with the amasolomzi when they walk around in the evening. It looks as if they work together."

The parents of arrested children met community councillors in an effort to achieve peace, she said. Vigilantes were present, and the councillors would not listen to residents' complaints, she said. Another meeting was postponed and then cancelled.

"The community council doesn't want to talk to us," she said. "We don't know what to do to protect ourselves. We can't stand the fear."

An advice office worker, Mr David Bosch, said a Warrant Officer De La Guerra had told him police would do nothing about the curfew unless assaults were committed. Mr Bosch claimed police had been present when a five-year-old was assaulted on January 15.

The return date of the temporary order is March 26. Mr Justice H. Berman presided.

Restrictions Placed on Mamelodi Funeral*MB271643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 27, SAPA — A Wonderboom, Pretoria, magistrate, has imposed restrictions on the number of mourners and prohibited gatherings or the promotion of the aims of banned organisations at the funeral of a Mamelodi resident tomorrow.

A statement from the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria said today:

"The magistrate of the district Wonderboom, Pretoria, directed that the following restrictions will be applicable to the funeral of Mr Adolf Bilankula, of 10485 Mamelodi East.

"in terms of Section 46 (1) B (II) of the Internal Security Act 74 of 1982, the said night vigils, funeral service, and burial of the said person, at the said place, at the said district, during the period 1800 hours on 27 2 86 and ending at 1800 on 1 3 86 to be held in accordance with the following conditions.

"1. That during the funeral service, burial service and night vigil, only the near relatives of the deceased, not exceeding 50 people, shall be present.

"2. That the hearse shall follow the shortest route from the premises of the undertakers to the church/house and from there to the cemetery.

"3. That the near relatives be transported solely in mechanically driven vehicles and that no procession on foot shall be allowed.

"4. That no outlying of the streets on the route to the church and the cemetery shall be allowed.

"5. That no gathering or congregation of other persons during the funeral service and burial or thereafter shall be allowed.

"6. That the vigil shall take place only inside the house of the deceased and in no other structure erected or to be erected at the abovementioned premises.

"The number of people at the night vigil shall not exceed 50 in total.

"7. That no funeral service, burial service or night vigil shall be used to further the goals of the ANC (African National Congress) SACP (South African Communist Party) or any other prohibited organisation.

"8. That no flags, banners, placards or slogans whatsoever should be displayed during the funeral service, burial service or night vigil.

"9. That no political speech shall be held during the night vigil funeral service and burial service."

Durban Blast Trial Transferred to Scottsburg

*MB270934 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0922 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Durban, Feb 27, SAPA — The Amanzimtoti bomb blast trial was transferred to Scottsburg by a Durban judge today after an application by the state.

Mr Justice Didcott ordered that Mr Andrew Sibusiso Zondo, 19 — the man charged with killing five people in the explosion — appear in the Supreme Court sitting in Scottsburg on March 17.

The reasons given by the state for wanting the trial transferred were that it would be in the interests of the security of Mr Zondo and members of the public, but the most important consideration had been that there would be a free court immediately available in Scottsburg on that date.

Mr Zondo stood quietly and composed in the dock while the judge explained to him that if his family did not wish to engage counsel or if he did not intend defending himself, he was fully entitled to free legal representation. Mr Justice Didcott assured Mr Zondo that counsel appointed for him were independent and in no way connected to the police or attorney-generals staff.

"Because this is a serious case, two advocates have indicated that they are willing to act for you. The Bar Council has asked a very senior and experienced advocate assisted by a junior to act for you and they have said they will do so."

The judge said he could assure Mr Zondo that he could trust both advocates to act in his interests and not betray them.

"You are a very young man and I assume with no legal experience at all. It is very difficult for someone with no legal experience to conduct his own case. The more serious the case, the more dangerous it is for him to conduct his own case."

Mr Zondo told the judge that he understood fully what had been explained to him, but that he first wished to speak to his family and find out from them if they would be able to employ the services of counsel. He said if they did not do so, then he would have the counsel who had been offered to him.

The state indicated that it would make every effort to locate Mr Zondo's parents and allow them to see him today.

The five people Mr Zondo is charged with killing are: Mrs Anna Shearer, 40; Mrs Irma Bencini, 48; Miss Sharon Botha, 16; Willem Aric van Wyk, 2; and Corneo Smit, 8. Mr Zondo has also been charged with the attempted murder of members of the general public who were in the Sanlam shopping centre when the limpet mine exploded on December 23 last year.

Two Men Charge Police With Assault in Kagiso

*MB271257 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 27, SAPA — Two debt collectors have alleged that police held them captive for more than an hour at a house in Kagiso on the West Rand on Monday night while they beat them about their faces and bodies with shotguns and pieces of metal piping.

Mr Yusuf Nanabhai and Mr Kalyvin Browne of L. and J. enterprises, Plein Street, Johannesburg, have laid charges of assault at the Kagiso police station.

A police spokesman confirmed charges had been laid and the allegations were being investigated.

The two men said they had been sent to repossess a television set from a house in Kagiso.

"At about 9pm three plainclothes policemen entered the house and demanded to know what we were doing," Mr Nanabhai said, speaking with difficulty through swollen lips.

"They took us outside where we found several police vehicles parked and about 70 uniformed policemen standing around.

"As we tried to explain the reason for our presence, a police sergeant picked up a shotgun and struck me in the face with the butt. I pulled my identity card from my pocket and tried to show it to him. He said 'moenie daarkie kak vir my wys nie' (don't show me that shit) and hit me again.

"I begged them to arrest me and throw me in a cell rather than continue hitting me, but I was ignored. Two of the policemen held me spread-eagled against a car while another repeatedly jabbed a shotgun barrel in my stomach," he said.

The men were afterwards examined by a doctor at the Leratong Hospital. At least four circular scars, about 1.5cm in diameter, were visible on Mr Nanabhai's stomach yesterday. Mr Browne was also allegedly beaten in a similar manner. They added that they had been released without explanation.

Police Take Action at Cape Colored High Schools

*MB272000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1959 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 27, SAPA — The relative calm at coloured high schools was marred today with reports of police action at western Cape schools and heavy stone-throwing along the Bonteheuwel N2 freeway.

Police tonight confirmed that "necessary force was applied" when a pupil resisted arrest.

Pupils petrol-bombed a bus at Bonteheuwel and four pupils were arrested, police said.

Sources at Heideveld Senior Secondary School said that as pupils returned to class after tea break, two vans had stopped alongside the school fence and about six policemen ran into the school grounds.

"Some of them had sjamboks and chased after the kids who started to scream and became hysterical. One boy was dragged towards a police van." Police denied that sjamboks had been used.

When teachers surrounded the police, demanding to know why the boy was being held, they were told he had been throwing stones. The boy was put into the van and after being released said police had hit him in the stomach.

Bonteheuwel teachers reported heavy stoning along the N2 freeway earlier in the day and said some pupils, apparently upset at not having been promoted, had gone to Bonteheuwel High School. Along the way they had stoned vehicles.

Two casspirs, a "water cannon" vehicle and four police vans had circled the school. Later the water cannon entered the school grounds, one teacher said. As pupils started to leave about noon police had come onto the grounds, chasing children into classrooms and arresting a pupil. The police contingent had then "surrounded" Arcadia High School while a police helicopter circled overhead. When school was dismissed just after 1pm, police had searched pupils on their way home.

70 Wynberg Students Reported Boycotting Classes

*MB261952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT
26 Feb 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Feb 26, SAPA — About 70 pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School have refused to attend classes because they say they were not consulted about a decision that they should repeat the 1985 academic year.

We are protesting at the way in which the decision was made, without consulting us. We were told we had no say in the matter, pupils said today.

The boycott comes in the wake of a government announcement that principals and staff could decide to promote pupils on the basis of their previous academic record or to repeat the 1985 final exams.

About 100 of an initial 130 pupils were still boycotting classes since late last week, pupils said. They had drawn up a set of proposals that had been forwarded to the school staff and which indicated that they wanted to write full-scale examinations. They said they had met with parents on Monday to discuss the issue and the parents had indicated their dissatisfaction at the autocratic way in which things appear to be done.

A petition had also been forwarded to the principal, Mr I. Saunders, requesting a meeting between staff and parents last night, but this had apparently been refused.

Contacted last night for comment, Mr Saunders said that some of the allegations were not correct. He would not elaborate but added: "The situation is so complex that I don't think it will help to comment."

One Killed in Renewed Faction Fighting in Natal

*MB280715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0709 GMT
28 Feb 86*

[Text] Durban, Feb 28, SAPA — Violence flared up again in Umbumbulu yesterday when the Makanya and Embo tribes clashed and one person was killed.

Police said that about 50 members from the Makanya clan had entered the Embo district. One member of the Makanya clan was stabbed several times and died before he could be taken to hospital.

Meanwhile in Kwardengezi, near Pinetown, police fired on a mob of about 10 who were allegedly terrorising residents in the township last night. A man was shot dead and another is under police guard in hospital.

Police have opened a murder docket after the discovery of the body of an unidentified black woman early today. Police said the woman was found with a rope around her neck in a canal.

Two Reported Killed

*MB281423 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 28 Feb 86*

[Text] Our Durban staff reports that two people have been killed in renewed faction fighting at Umbumbulu on the Natal south coast. Police said one person had been killed when Makhaya and Embo tribesmen clashed yesterday and that another person had been killed when fighting resumed this morning. The police are to meet representatives of the two tribes on Sunday in an attempt to bring peace to the area.

Soweto 'Comrades' Destroying Company Cars*MB271703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1702 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Soweto, Feb 27, SAPA — A gang calling itself the "comrades" has surfaced in Soweto and is on a campaign to rid the sprawling township of company cars, SAPA's correspondent reports.

A number of motorists in the township claim they have been the gang's victims and said they were questioned and violently treated. Most are living in fear.

The gang allegedly stops motorists on the roads or goes to homes demanding particulars and ownership papers. If any car owner fails to comply with the gang his car is forcibly taken away and later burnt.

One motorist said he was accused of driving a company car and later had his car stoned after he failed to produce ownership papers.

Another claimed he was forcibly taken out of his car which was later found burnt in the veld; another was visited at home by the gang, who claimed it had received information he owned a company car. He was able to produce documents which showed the car was his and the mob left him alone.

"Is this all done in the name of the struggle?" one motorist said.

Motorists have urged political organisation and black leaders to denounce these actions.

The Azanian People's Organisation and the Soweto Youth Congress were reported to have denounced the actions, calling for an end to the campaign.

Mass Funeral To Be Held in Alexandra 5 Mar*MB271158 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 27, SAPA — A mass funeral for 17 of the Alexandra unrest victims will be held in the township on Wednesday, March 5.

The chairman of the Alexandra Civic Association, Mr Mike Beea, said the funeral would go ahead with the blessing of the deputy minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Mr Beea was part of a delegation which visited Mr Vlok in Cape Town last week to discuss the unrest in Alexandra.

Mr Beea said Mr Vlok promised there would be no police interference at the funeral and would do his best to withdraw troops from the township.

At least 13 people killed in police action in Alexandra last week have still not been identified as parents were allegedly harassed by police and troops and were stopped from going to the mortuary at roadblocks.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports**Late 27 Feb***MB271651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650 GMT
27 Feb 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 27, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest situation report from the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported:

"At Bothabel, near Bloemfontein, a mob of blacks stoned a South African police vehicle. Two black men under 18 were arrested.

"In another incident at Batho, near Bloemfontein, another police vehicle was stoned. Three men under 18 were arrested.

"Also in Batho, another approximately 50 blacks stoned a delivery van, injuring two black men.

"At Tumahole, near Parys, approximately 800 blacks stoned a SAP vehicle. They were dispersed with tearsmoke.

"At Lawaaiakamp, coloured residential area near George, a mob of coloureds stoned a private tractor. One coloured man over 18 was slightly injured.

"At Mangaung, black residential area near Bloemfontein, approximately 80 blacks stoned a delivery vehicle. One black man under and one over 18 were arrested.

"At Khumo, near Klerksdorp approximately 500 blacks stoned a business premises. The owner was slightly injured and one black man under 18 arrested.

"In another incident in the same place, approximately 50 blacks stoned a SAP vehicle. One black man, 30 years old, was seriously wounded and arrested."

Ends report.

Early 28 Feb*MB280631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0629 GMT
28 Feb 86*

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 28, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest situation report to 8am.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"332 people are presently being held under the emergency regulations.

"At Kubusi near Stutterheim, a store room was set on fire and extensively damaged.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Kagiso, on the West Rand, SAPA vehicles were stoned and roads were barricaded. A man was wounded and arrested when police dispersed their attackers with shotgun fire.

"In Zwede in the Eastern Province, a private vehicle was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

"At Pienaarstraat black residential area near Nelspruit, a school was damaged by arsonists.

"At Kriel power station, near Standerton, a hall was looted and extensively damaged. A policeman was seriously injured when his vehicle was stoned and he was struck against the head by a rock."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB280707 [Editorial Report]

UDF Press Conference on Police Assaults

In Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 27 February Kym Hamilton reports on page 3 that the United Democratic Front (UDF) held a press conference in Pretoria Wednesday "to highlight events in the townships and rural area" and UDF officials expressed fears "that before too long, no force will be able to arrest this mounting anger." A number of people "displayed scars and wounds of recent beatings and shootings which they claimed had been carried out by police and defence force troops from the South African and homeland governments." Tshini Molondo, of the Mabopane Winterveld Crisis Committee, said "50 people had died in incidents involving the police since January 15 this year. More than 500 people in the Mabopane, Ga-Rankuwa and Winterveld areas have passed through the hands of the police without being charged. All had been released after being assaulted." Mike Beca, chairman of the Alexandra Civic Association, said police had harassed people trying to aid the wounded in Alexandra. "Others told of how armed vigilante groups, allegedly sponsored by the police and community groups, were harassing and killing opponents in townships. Colonel Jaap Venter, head of the Police Directorate in Pretoria, said the police were not prepared to enter into a public dialogue in the media on allegations of police abuse. Anyone with complaints could lay charges."

Witbank Townships 'Under Siege'

An accompanying article says Jackson Mthembu, vice-president of the Witbank coordinating committee, said at the press conference that three townships have been "under siege" by the police and the SADF since a pre-dawn raid on the area on 13 February. Since a seven-day boycott had been called in Witbank, "many people were allegedly arrested at random and assaulted by police." The area's Catholic priest said "he had collected 15 affidavits from people alleging police brutality."

Health Minister Asked To Intercede

University of Witwatersrand vice chancellor Karl Tober said he has "requested the Minister of Health, Dr Wille van Niekerk, to intercede with the Minister of Law and Order to prevent a repeat of this week's search-and-seizure" action at the Alexandra clinic, *THE STAR* reports on page 3. The board of management of the

Alexandra Health Center and University Clinic has endorsed an appeal by clinic superintendent Tim Wilson to the Minister of Health "to attempt to secure the restoration of confidentiality of patient consultation," and has also endorsed Wilson's refusal "to assist the police in locating or identifying confidential clinical records."

Black Veterans Bitter

The South African Legion has been fighting for equal war allowances for all race groups for many years, Craig Kotze reports on page 6, but only in 1973 did black veterans receive official status and a monthly allowance of 2.50 rand. "White ex-servicemen received R10 a month in 1973 and R15 a month from 1981." Many veterans of World War II are bitter because, as one said, "during the fighting everybody was equal but when we got home it was not good enough." He added, "We are caught between two fires — the black community at large sees us as 'old time sellouts' to the military forces now in the townships. The whites do not acknowledge us either."

STAR on PFP Win in Johannesburg

Another editorial on the same page notes "two small points worth musing on" in the Johannesburg municipal by-election Wednesday. "The first is that 'big Gun' Pik Botha couldn't swing it for a Nationalist candidate who had the initial benefit of being widely known as a sympathetic suicide councillor. And the second is that the turmoil in the PFP didn't stop municipal voters from returning a lesser-known PFP candidate."

'Party of National Reconciliation' Needed

Bill Sutton, leader of the New Republic Party, says in a column on page 10, "The critical need of this moment is for a party of national reconciliation which will allow all groups to act together for election purposes." Only this will enable the election of a new government, of which blacks are a part, which will have the "credibility to stamp out the unrest which is becoming endemic in black townships." He adds that the inclusion of blacks in Parliament is necessary so that Parliament can become "the forum for debate on a new constitution."

Business Conference Addresses Unrest

South African businessmen have to come to terms with the "three R's — riots, responsibility and restraints," Sheryl Raines reports one speaker as telling the two-day business conference in Johannesburg entitled "Negotiation, a Way of Life." John Kane-Berman, director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, another speaker, said violence was claiming 2.3 lives a day in South Africa; "Unfortunately, violence is the language whites listen to best." Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of SA Trade Unions, said business representatives had developed and used a "brutalising and dehumanising system" to facilitate profits and asked why they had not condemned the government's economic and political policies. "A group of conservative white businessmen walked out" in protest against his remarks.

HNP Blames Reforms for Unrest

Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) told students at Rand Afrikaans University that the National Party government "had no mandate from its electorate to introduce the changes it had," says a report on page 11. Marais also said reform policies had created higher expectations

and "the belief that the present system was unacceptable", and was therefore "the root cause of the present unrest situation." His remarks drew jeers and laughter from the multi-racial audience.

Health Committee Against Segregation

Representatives of health and community organisations in the Witwatersrand area have formed an "ad hoc hospital crisis committee" to fight a directive that only colored patients would be treated at Johannesburg's Coronation Hospital. *THE STAR* reports on page 19. A committee statement said: "We reject the impression given by the authorities that the instruction is being introduced to ease overcrowding and the suggestion that regionalisation is the rational approach to health services." It affirmed its "strongest opposition to any attempts to replicate the tricameral system in health care."

Minister Aims To Trim Public Service

Eli Louw, minister of the Commission for Administration, lists three priorities for his office, Chris Cairncross reports on page 6 of the Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 27 February: "rationalising and chopping down the size of the still burgeoning public service; identifying those area and activities of the public sector that can and should be privatised, and overseeing their 'transfer' to the private sector; and managing and accelerating the process of deregulating the economy." Louw says the office has made "considerable headway" in trimming down the size of the public service and says 50 percent of all staff vacancies, or about 9,800 jobs, have been cut since last year. He notes that "in the present climate there is no intention of retrenching people in order to cut down numbers. 'We are depending on natural attrition to do that for us'."

Brits Transfers Divide Township

The Brits township has been split over the government decision to move 15,000 of its people to Letlhabile. Sophie Tema reports on page 7. "Residents who agreed to leave and be resettled in Letlhabile said they are living in fear of their lives after receiving threats from those who wish to stay." "Although it is not clear how many people have moved voluntarily, about 4,000 residents are living in Letlhabile in corrugated structures and tents provided by government."

Bophuthatswana Torture Alleged

The Ga-Rankuwa Youth Organisation has accused the Bophuthatswana police of torturing detainees, says a report on page 4. A statement for the organisation included the following allegations: "squeezing detainees' private parts with pliers; electric shock on detainees' genitals; and assault and harassment."

TRANSVALER Deplores Black Shootings

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 26 February says in an editorial on page 14 that sporadic shooting of blacks by whites from moving vehicles is a despicable crime. Individuals or

organizations who incite racial conflict are not doing a favor to any community. "We believe that the state should act firmly and positively against violence from any quarter."

'Special Task Force' in Works

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 26 February says in an article on page 3 that a new special task force to control unrest in various areas will possibly be established this year. Such a force, which will have no connection with the SADF and SAP, could be set up as early as April as an emergency force because of threats by blacks to burn their passbooks.

Minister Declines Comment on 'Special Task Force'

Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange has refused to comment on reports that a special task force could be created to take over from the police and SADF in unrest areas by April. Tony Stirling reports on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 27 February. Le Grange said "he was not prepared to comment on speculative reports of this nature." No government officials or senior police or defense force officers could be found "who had any knowledge of such a plan." One police source "said it was possible that a feasibility study might be done to examine the viability of such a proposal, with the existing Defence Force-trained municipal police as a possible nucleus for such a force," but added that "with the huge amount of manpower that would be required, as well as financing and training, it was out of the question that any such third force could be created overnight." The report on the task force, which appeared in "an Afrikaans afternoon newspaper", "hinted that a decision to create a third force independent of the police and Defence Force might be made in terms of recommendations of the as-yet-untabled Geldenhuys report into the security situation."

Colored Party Praises General Motors

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 27 February says in an article on page 5 that the colored Labor Party (LP) has sent a congratulatory letter to the managing director of General Motors on its decision to give financial legal aid to workers who trespassed on white beaches in Port Elizabeth. A member of the LP has challenged other companies to do the same.

Emigration Up, Immigration Down

An article on page 17 says more people are leaving South Africa and less immigrants are entering the country. According to latest figures released by the Central Statistics Services in Pretoria, emigration from January to November last year increased by 38 percent, with a total of 10,265 people leaving South Africa. At the same time immigration decreased by 38.9 percent. In 1984 the immigration figure was 26,895, compared to 16,421 in 1985. The country's net immigration gain is given at 6,156, as compared with 19,452 for 1984. The greatest loss to the country was among professional people, such as engineers, doctors, dentists, says the report.

